THE
Bombay Gazette
AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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TO SAIL 15TH MAY.—The A 1 Clipper Ship PRINCE CONSORT, 1235 Tons, J. Aitchison, Commander. This Ship belongs to the Black Ball Australian Line of London Packets, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain Aitchison or to
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To Sail about 10th May.

THE Splendid fast-sailing British Ship EXCELSIOR A. I. 9 years, 682 Tons Register, Wm. Sanderson, Commander. This ship will be found a first rate Conveyance for Passengers.

For Passage apply to
Bombay, 21st April 1863. Wm. NICOL & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Barque ASTEROID, 472 Tons T. S. Gardener, Master, will sail with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.
HEERJEE AURUT, Agent.
Musjeed Bunder, Bombay, 28th April 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *viâ* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

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Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £16; *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
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Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
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NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *viâ* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., George Betts, Commander, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedashughur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days time.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Calicut by this opportunity.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, (750 Tons and 160 H. P.,) Frederick Blackmore, Commander, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Kurrachee, Muscat, Guadel, Bushire, and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; the Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at 12 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to Naser Nusserbhoy & Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 8 o'clock A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd May.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, C. Puddicombe, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Javerchund Atmaram.
Bombay, 29th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd May at noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office, No. 60, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, near Thucker Jewraj Baloo.
DWARKADASS ODHOVJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 29th April 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Africana*, from London, are requested to send Boats to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
T. K. HATFIELD, Master.
At Cursetjee Pallonjee & Co. Dubash.

NOTICE.—I have this day admitted Mr. S. H. David, a Partner with me, the business will, on and after this date, be carried on under the name and style of N. J. Abraham & Co.
N. J. ABRAHAM.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The Firm of McCORMICK & Co., has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on solely by D. A. McCORMICK, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

NOTICE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES FETE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' FETE will be received by the Bank of Bombay, and such Gentlemen as have already Subscribed towards it are requested to pay the amount of their Subscription into the Bank of Bombay as soon as practicable.
VENAYEKROW JUGONNATHJEE Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 15th May, Tenders for the repairs of all Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorates; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained on application at the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.
Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of an IRON SCREW PILE PIER, in the Harbour of Sedasheghur. A copy of the Specification and Section of the Site, can be obtained on application (post-paid) to the undersigned.

The time of commencement and the time of completion must be stated in the Tender.

All Woodwork will be executed by the Public Works Department.

A sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of Tender or approved Securities to that amount must be deposited with the undersigned on the signing of the Contract.

No reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender, and no Tender will be received after the 1st May 1863.
W. A. BAKER, Captain,
Executive Engineer, North Canara.
Office of Executive Engineer, North Canara, Sedashgruh, 9th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the Notification of His Excellency the Governor, directing that FRIDAY the 1st proximo be observed as a General Holiday, in commemoration of the MARRIAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, the undermentioned Establishments will be closed on that day.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.
For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACULLOCH, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
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EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager, Bombay.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited,
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medow Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

N. B.—Chronometers repaired, cleaned, and accurately rated.

Watches of every description repaired and cleaned properly, so as to ensure time-keeping.

Charges Moderate.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

NOTICE.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS take this opportunity of informing the public of Bombay, that the intended CONCERT, on the 30th instant, is not exclusively Masonic, although under their distinguished patronage. The Concert will be like the previous ones OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Thursday Evening, April 30th 1863.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
THE SAN FRANCISCO MINISTRELS
BY THE
MASONIC FRATERNITY OF BOMBAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

HAVE much pleasure in laying before the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY the following Correspondence:—

To the San Francisco Minstrels.

The sons of light, having by those means so well known to the craft, discovered the Masonic radience in the countenances of Five of the Sons of Harmony, even through the darkness in which their countenances are wont to be enveloped, hail them as Brethren of the Mystic Tie, and request that they will favour Bombay with at least one more Musical Treat before they migrate to other lands, and that with the readiness to please which has made them so eminently successful they will give that Entertainment at the Town Hall.

G. TAYLOR, Provincial G. Master of Bombay.
G. S. JUDGE, D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
W. TREVOR ROPER, W.M. Lodge of St. George.
ALFRED KING, W. M. Lodge of Concord.
JOHN HODGART, W. M. Lodge "Perseverance."
Bombay, April 16th.

To George Taylor, Esq., Provincial Grand Master of Bombay.
„ J. S. Judge, Esq., D.P.G.M. of Bombay and W. M. to Lodge of Truth.
„ W. Trevor Roper, W. M., Lodge St. George.
Alfred King, Esq., W. M., Lodge Concord.

Brethren,—Yours of the 16th instant, requesting us to give an Entertainment at the Town Hall before our departure from Bombay has just been received, and in reply beg to thank you most sincerely for the kind interest you have shown us during our stay in this City, and also for this further proof of your Brotherly regard. We have therefore great pleasure in naming THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30th, for the proposed CONCERT.—We have the honor to remain, dear Sirs and Brethren, your fraternally,

J. O. PIERCE.
DAVE CARSON.
T. P. BROWER.
L. F. PALIN,
of the San Francisco Mins
Adelphi Hotel, 18th April 1863.

☞ A Copy of the Popular Songs of Oh Take me to London again, and the Whole Hog or None will be distributed gratuitously to the holder of each 1st Class ticket.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

Overture Post Pourri	Minstrels.
Open Chorus, Hurrah, Hurrah	S. F. Minstrels.
Mocking Bird	T. P. Brower.
Che che twa twa	Dave Carson.
Old Black Joe	J. O. Pierce.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Come where my love lies dreaming	H. C. Campbell.
Whole Hog or None	Dave Carson.

Intermission of ten Minutes.

Part II.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, Song and Chorus	Pierce & Company.
Grand Duet for Harmonican and Piano from William Tell	Messrs. Pierce and Palin.
Blue Tail Fly, with imitations	Dave Carson.
Flute Solo, Souvenuer Di Napoli, op 105	L. F. Palin.
JOHN COMPANY; *a new original song* written expressly for this occasion by	J. O. Pierce.
Ballad, Thy Voice is near	H. C. Campbell.
Quartett, the unhappy Family	Messrs. Carson, Brower, Campbell and Pierce.
Sole Piano forte, Carnival DeVenice.	D. Harrison.
Solo, Sardinian Tibea, The Plough boy with Variations	J. O. Pierce.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the laughable Comic Sketch by DAVE CARSON, (assisted by T. P. Brower) entitled—

HOW DO YOU DO,

In which DAVE CARSON will introduce the Song,

PADDY'S WEDDING.

Cards of Admission.

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TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

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MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co., take this opportunity of stating that they have received news by this mail that another Edition is in preparation of "KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR." Registered orders for the same will be supplied on the arrival of the new Edition.

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THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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The Transfer Books will be closed from 7th to 14th May next inclusive, and no quarter Shares will be converted into whole, during that period.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 17th April 1863.

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Bombay, 16th April 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.
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Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—Two ROOMS, either for Offices, or Godowns. Apply to DOSSABHOY BYRAMJEE & Co., No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

TO BE VACATED FROM THE 15th PROXIMO.—A SNUG LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, called the "Rozario Cottage." Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
23rd April 1863.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street. Apply to Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June (or 1st May if desired), the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road, No. 2.

TO BE LET FROM 1st JUNE 1863.—An airy and Commodious HOUSE, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
27th April 1863.

TO LET.—The Extensive Stone-Floored Godown, being the lower floor of the undersigned's Office. Can be used either as Godowns or as Offices; at present the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co. Rent moderate.
Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE on board the Ship *Rhea Sylvia*, 6 Water Casks, 4 Iron Water Tanks, Haylock's Rich mixed Biscuits in 2 lbs. Tins. A quantity of dunnage wood and old junk.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—Messrs. Treacher & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes
Bombay, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

COTTON SEED.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce expect the early arrival from the Coast of New Dharwar grown American Cotton Seed.

An early application is desirable.
Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette.*

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.

YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 30th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 13-16d.
Do. Document	Do. do.	2s. 0⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	16 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	9 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	8 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 325 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 205
Bar Silver	„ 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
„ Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	99
New Five per Cent. Loan	108½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117¼

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 7s. 6d. to £4 0s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (29th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 488 to 490
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 465 to 468
New Bhownuggar, (ready.)	„ 465 to 468
New Oomrawuttee	„ 418 to 420
Old Comptah	„ 422 to 424
Old Hingunghaut Sawginned	„ 530 to 531
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 420 to 422
New Dhorawul	„ 435 to 440
Khandeish	„ 415 to 418
[illegible]	„ 438 to 440
[illegible]	„ 420 to 422
[illegible]	„ 438 to 440
[illegible]	Rs. 1,510 to 1,515.
[illegible]	6-8 to 6-10 per cwt.
[illegible]	7-2 to 7-4
[illegible]	32 to 33
[illegible]	28 to 30
[illegible]	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11⅞d. „
3 Do. at 1s. 11¾d. „
2 Do. at 1s. 11⅝d. „
1 Do. at 1s. 11½d. „
On demand at 1s. 11⅜d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

April 2nd 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, India, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the [illegible]

Current rates of Exchange are:—

At 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
3 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. ... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand / On Scotland do. / On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ... 2 per ct. per annum.
In one sum, at 3 months' notice ... 3 „
do. 6 do. ... 4 „
do. 12 do. ... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. ... 2s. 0d. „
On Demand ... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. ... „ 2-53 „ „
On Demand ... „ 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland / On Ireland } On demand ... 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent ₩ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, the Interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ... 2s. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand ... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Scotland do. ... 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland do. ... 1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland ...1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE ... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅞d.
„ 3 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
„ 2 months' sight ... 1s. 11⅝d.
„ 1 month's sight ... 1s. 11½d.
„ On demand ... 1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 4 ditto ... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto 3 ditto ... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ... 1s. 11⅜d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Secuirties out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 29	Gem of the Ocean	Williams	Calcutta 23 Mar.
	Forganhall	Guthrie	Liverpool 9 Jan.
	Sarawak	Vaughan	Aden 28 March.
	Arratoon Apcar (s)	DeSmidt	Hongkong 8 Apr.
	South	Wilson	Aden 26 Mar.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 28 April.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 29	Emen (s)	Reynoldson	China &c.
	Salsette (s)	King	Aden & Suez.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Captain Piers, Captain and Mrs. Cooper and 2 children, and one hundred and forty-six natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, to Surat.—One hundred and eighty natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Bavelaw*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Culloden*, for Liverpool
Barque *Baronet Family*, for St. Thomas.
Ship *Wellington*, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Excelsior.—100 bags Jingelly Seed, 150 cwt., 500 bundles Linseed, 750 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 1,140 bags Sursee Seed, 1,710 cwt., Fernandise.

Prince Consort.—39 cases Dry Ginger, 51 cwt., Kessowdass Gocuddass; 246 bags Country Gall, 276½ cwt., Dadoba Pandoorung; 161 chests Olibanum, 372 cwt., Bhimjee Kirpall.

Pride of the Ocean.—70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Abdoola Tyeb Essabhoy.

For Liverpool.

King of Italy.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 30 bundles Gall, 15 cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Duncairn.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Purshotum Tersey.

Peter Maxwell.—150 bags Sursee Seed, 262½ cwt. Dewjee Mackaney; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 1,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,500 cwt., Runchore Megjee; 300 packages Linseed, 450 cwt., Gangjee Nurpat.

General Neil.—51 bales Catton, 178¼ cwt., 10 bales Hemp, 35 cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneckiall; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Vundravun Premjee.

Havelock.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Purshotum Tersey.

Etna.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

John Stewart.—250 bales Jute 637½ cwt., B. F. Cama

Henry Fernie.—118 bags Rapeseed, 177 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Culloden.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 490 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Lillies.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Lalladhur Luckumsey.

South Carolina.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sewjee Neensey and Co.

Earl of Dalhousie.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy; 5 bags Myrobollams, 2½ cwt., Framjee, Sands and Co.

Princess Alexandra.—1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., F. Chambers.

Patterson.—8 cases Sundries, Parpia Nensey.

Sirocco.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Gocooldass Tezpall.

Black Eagle.—100 bales Catton, 350 cwt., Govind Geerdhur.

Coronet.—47 bales Wool, 141 cwt., Virjee Nursey and Co.

Frenchman.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Almora.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jaitha Varria.

Tiger.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mairey Ruttonsey.

Berbice.—½ bales Cotton, 1½ cwt. S. Prieger and Co.

Gertrude.—162 bags Bones, 175 cwt., C. Mascarenas has and Co.; 103 bags Linseed, 154½ cwt., Kali Brothers.

Beloochee.—60 bales Hemp, 210 cwt., Narronjee Mowjee.

Wasp.—60 bales Hemp, 210 cwt., Narronjee Mowjee; 70 bales Hemp, 245 cwt., Moolje Sewjee and Co.

Bavelaw.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 1,000 bags Rapeseed, 1,500 cwt., Runchore Megjee.

May Queen.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Wellington.—50 casks Jingelly Oil, 210 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., F. Chambers.

For Saint Thomas.

Baronet Family.—2,000 bags Linseed, 3,000 cwt., Fernandise.

For Havre.

Pudsey Dawson.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Bombay.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	Kurrachee.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw),	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates,	Bombay.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle),	Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	Bombay.
*167	Maria, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda (schooner),	Kurrachee.
*140	Pluto, (screw), Hewlon	Bombay.
*1246	Prince Arthur (screw),	Bengal P. W. Dept.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Syrang	Bombay Harbour.
*258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott	Aden.
*1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 29.

Edgeworth, Captain W., 3rd Prince of Wales, on leave, from Nuggur.

Piers, Captain T. T., staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Wakefield Assistant Surgeon, Sind Horse, on sick certificate from Jacobabad.

Mainwaring, Major W. G. Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Jacobabad.

Manson, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., 4th Rifles, on sick certificate, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Thompson, Lieut., 56th Foot, on medical certificate, to England.

Piers, Captain T. T. Staff, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 29TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Medical Committee of which Surgeon Major Moheffy, 103rd Regt., is President, is dissolved.

2. Lieuts. Lechmere, 18th Regt., N. I., and Elliott, 106th Regt., attached to the General Depot, has been granted leave of absence; the former 30th April to 13th May, and the latter from 28th April to 8th May 1863.

3. The Committee of which Brigadier Tapp, C. B., is President will reassemble at its former place of meeting at noon, to-morrow.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 28th April 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have been reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

HINDOOSTANEE.
Interpreters Test.

Lieut. P. D. Malden, 5th Regt. N. I., paid doing duty Officer 30th Regiment N. I., or Jacob's Rifles.

Lieut. C. Grant, Cadre 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry, attached to Southern Mahratta Horse.

Assistant Surgeon J. Laloc Superintendent Lunatic Asylum Larkhana.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.,

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 29th April 1863.

Mr. H. W. W. Ellis, Captain's clerk of the *Semiramis*, is permitted to resign the service on the pension of his rank from the 29th instant, in anticipation of sanction of Government.

In compliance with Government order of the 22nd instant; the *Ajdaha, Semiramis, Berenice, Mahi,* and *Constance*, are to be put out of Commission to-morrow; and their Officers and crew disposed as follows:—

All Commissioned Officers are to be discharged to the shore.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Adire of the *Semiramis*, and Hammond of the *Berenice* are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumeraries.

Warrant and Petty Officers, seamen and boys, being bounty men, are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, attached to the Bombay Marine and to be borne as supernumeraries on that ship books.

The Marines of the *Ajdaha*, are to be kept on board those of the vessels are to be discharged to Head Quarters.

The Engineers, apprentices and bounty stokers of the *Semiramis* and *Berenice*, are to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the Factory.

The Syrangs, Tindals, none bounty stokers, Lascars, Coal Trimmers and servants, are to be discharged to the shore.

Lieut. Morland, is directed to assume command of the *Semiramis* vice Adams retired.

Mr. R. W. Booker, midshipman of the *Constance*, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank from this date, in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

The Gun-boat *Clyde*, having arrived from the Persian Gulf is to be prepared to be paid off on the 10th proximo, the ten inch Gun is to be kept on board; the other Guns with all other arsenal stores are to be returned into store.

The Indian Naval stores are to be returned.

The equip, anchors cables, anchor gear awnings and tanks are to be kept on board.

The Pendent will be hauled down with those of the other vessels of the Indian Navy after salute to-morrow.

From the 30th instant, the *Clyde*, will be attached to the Bombay Marine.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In compliance with Government General Order No. 22 of the 22nd instant, my broad Pendant with the Pendant of all H. M.'s vessels of the Indian Navy in harbour, are to be struck simultaneously after the flag at the Castle flag staff has been saluted from the shore.

Letters to the Editor.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR AND THE FETE.

DEAR SIR,—I think we would all rejoice to hear the choir of the Cathedral. Cannot the company come forward and help the singers at the fete on the 1st proximo.—Yours truly,

Δ.

P.S.—The Minstrels,—where will they be?

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS AND THE COLABA ROADS.

SIR,—What are our Municipal Commissioners about, for they seem to be quite apathetic and indifferent to the fact that they are bound to provide for the maintenance of good carriage roads in Bombay? I would draw the attention of these worthy functionaries, in particular to the wretched state of the road leading from Upper Colaba to the Fort, along which I have to travel twice, and at times oftener, during the day. Not only have I received fearful shakes and jolts, but my conveyance has sustained much injury from the unevenness of this road; and I would ask what is the Inspector of the Colaba and Fort Division doing? There are several hollows here and there on the roads, especially in that part where the tramway has been constructed across the causeway, and I would suggest that the same may be filled up level with the iron rails.

At the same time I may allude to the slovenly way in which the trenches are being filled in, especially that portion which is intended for a road which runs parallel to the Fort gates. The very first heavy shower of rain will sink it some four or five feet, for it has already sunk very much in several places owing to the immense traffic. The authorities who have this work on hand should look into the matter *at once*, and adopt some measures for making it a more *pucka* affair, and to ensure the safety of carriages plying over it.

Trusting that these matters will not pass unnoticed.—I remain, yours truly,

A COLABAITE.

Bombay, 29th April 1863.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for ZANZIBAR will be made at this Office and despatched, via Aden, by the last Overland steamer of each month, the usual Steam Postage, must be pre-paid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 29—10 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND, MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—APRIL, MAY 1863.

Full Moon ... Sunday 3d. 7h. 42.7m. P.M.
Last Quarter ... Sunday 10d. 0h. 6.5m. P.M.
New Moon ... Sunday 17d. 9h. 39.5m. P.M.
First Quarter ... Tuesday 26d. 1h. 38.2m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	30	Mars sets at 10.12.	5 34	6 20	8 51	6 10	Date 28th April. Time—6h. 1m. 20s.
Fri.	1	St. Philip & St. James.	5 33	6 21	9 6	9 38	
Sat.	2	Daybreak at 4.14.	5 33	6 21	10 0	10 21	
Sun.	3	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 32	6 21	10 43	11 3	
Mon.	4	Twilight ends at 7.39	5 32	6 22	11 23	11 43	
Tues.	5	Mercury rises at 6.22	5 31	6 22		0 26	
Wed.	6	St. J. the Evangelist	5 31	6 22	0 47	1 8	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 30th.—Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.—Duchess of Gloucester died, 1857.—Destructive thunder and hail storm at Aden, 1859.

Friday 1st.—Union of Scotland and England, 1707.—Duke of Wellington born, 1769.—Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert born, 1850.—Great Exhibition opened, 1851, ditto 1862.

Saturday 2nd.—Commencement of the disaffection among the late E. I. Co.'s European troops (ending in nearly 10,000 men taking their discharge,) 1859.

Sunday 3rd.—Battle of Kotah, 1765.—Byron swam the Hellespont, 1810.—War declared by France against Austria, 1859.

Monday 4th.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.

Tuesday 5th.—Napoleon died at St. Helena, 1821.

Wednesday 6th.—Congress of Laybach. 1821.—Oude annexed 1856.—Alexander von Humboldt died, 1859.

FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE COMMITTEE entrusted with carrying out the arrangements for the Fête which is to take place on the evening of May day (1st May) beg to express a hope that the community at large will render their assistance in giving *eclat* to the occasion by illuminating their Residences and Offices on the evening in question, and that the Commanders of Ships in the Harbour will dress their Ships in honor of the day from noon till sunset, and where practicable, that they will illuminate their Vessels in the evening, commencing from 7 o'clock. The arrangements proposed by the Committee will be given hereafter in full detail.

H. J. BARR,
Chairman of Working Committee.

25th April 1863.

FETE IN HONOR OF THE MARRIAGE OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

THE following is the programme of the Committee entrusted with carrying out the arrangements of the Fête—

1. An enclosure has been made on the Esplanade between the railing and the verge of the glacis extending from near the Church Gate to the Apollo Gate. To this enclosure admittance can only be obtained by tickets to be procured from the following gentlemen, who form the working Committee:—

Colonel H. BARR, Chairman.
The Hon'ble Mr. JUGGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart.
E. I. HOWARD, Esq.
Commodore FRUSHARD, I.N.
SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
G. W. TERRY, Esq.
BHAWOO DAJEE, Esq.
D. J. KENNELLY, Esq.
The Rev. Mr. DU PORT.
The Rev. Mr. COLVIN. *
The Rev. Mr. FORBES. *
The Rev. Mr. GIBSON.
The Rev. Mr. COOKE.

2. The space being limited, the number of tickets has been necessarily fixed at 4,000. In the issue of these to applicants, the members of the Committee are authorized to exercise their own discretion, bearing in mind that all persons of respectability of whatever creed or denomination have an equal right to ask for tickets.

3. Within the space above indicated, arrangements have been made to provide supper for all Christian children belonging to the several Educational institutions throughout the island, as also appropriate refreshments to those who by religious prejudices are precluded from partaking of what is provided for the others.

4. Chairs and benches will be provided for the accommodation of spectators, as far as can be found practicable, those for native ladies being placed in the vicinity of the Native Girls' Schools.

5. Two bands will be in attendance. In front of the space allotted to the children and spectators above referred to, a display of fireworks, transparencies, and other suitable exhibitions will be arranged—while on the flats at Byculla, bonfires attended with displays of fireworks, will also be prepared, in order that those at a distance from the Esplanade may still have the advantage of partaking in the festivities.

6. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly requested to enjoin upon their coachmen and ghorawallas the strictest and most implicit obedience to the orders of the Police. A very large assemblage may be expected, so that it is absolutely necessary that the greatest order and circumspection should be observed by all.

7. The fête will commence about 5 o'clock in the evening, and the display of fireworks, illuminations, &c., as soon as it becomes sufficiently dark, say about 7 o'clock, and are intended to last for not more than one hour at the most.

8. Those wishing for tickets must apply for them as directed above, and no one will be admitted within the enclosure without producing a ticket at the gate.

9. Each admission ticket bears on the reverse a number indicating the gate of the Esplanade enclosure at which the holders carriage should set down its occupants, and the carriages should be directed to return to the same doors to take them up again.

10. A special train is engaged to bring the children of Schools at Mahim, picking up those at Byculla and depositing the whole at Boree-Bunder. This train will leave Mahim at 4, will call at Byculla at 4-30 and arrive at Boree-Bunder at 4-45. The return train will leave Boree-Bunder at 9-15 P.M., arriving at Mahim at 10.

H. J. BARR,
Chairman of the working Committee.

Bombay, 28th April 1863.

* Through an oversight these names were omitted in the list published on the 17th instant.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Apr 18	KURRACHEE	Apr 25
AGRA	Apr 23	LAHORE	Apr 22
ALLAHABAD	Apr 21	LONDON	Apr 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Apr 6	MADRAS	Apr 24
BANGALORE	Apr 24	MALTA	Apr 7
COCHIN	Apr 18	MEERUT	Apr 24
CALCUTTA	Apr 20	OUDH	Apr 17
CAPE	Jan 21	PUNJAUB	Apr 14
CEYLON	Apr 17	PENANG	Apr 11
DELHI	Apr 22	RANGOON	Apr 1
FRANCE	Apr 5	SUEZ	Apr 13
HONGKONG	Apr 1	SINGAPORE	Apr 9

THE
Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863.

The Publishing Office of the Bombay Gazette has been Removed from this day to the New House, No. 39, Medows Street, opposite Military Square.

AT the close of the ceremony which will commence to-day at noon, in conformity with the General Order issued on the 22nd instant, by a salute of eleven guns to the broad pendant of Commodore Frushard from the battery at the Apollo pier, the distinguished and honorable service of the *Indian Navy*, will henceforth under that name, cease to exist. However cogent the reasons of State may be for the enforcement of a policy that requires this sacrifice, the community of Bombay, to whom the officers of the Indian Navy are so well known, and which has always felt a pride in the eminent services they have performed, cannot but participate in the regret, and share the sympathy of the Government so well expressed in the General Order, at the extinction of all the prospects to which the officers naturally looked forward, by the abolition of the service.

The History of the *Indian Navy*, under an old name again revived, the Bombay Marine, is almost commensurate with the History of Bombay itself under British rule. It was not, however, till shortly after the extinction of the East India Company's trading monopoly, and the consequent break up of their celebrated Maritime fleet in 1834, that the *Indian Navy* under this name came formally into existence, during the Superintendency, and mainly through the exertions of Sir Charles Malcolm. In 1828 when the Duke of Clarence (afterwards King William the fourth) was at the Head of the Admiralty, he conferred on the Bombay Marine the privilege of carrying the Union Jack and wearing a pendant at the mast head with a St. George's Cross. At the same time a Superintendent of the Marine was for the first time appointed from the Royal Navy, to whom was given the rank of Commodore. The first Superintendent was Sir Charles Malcolm who was appointed by the Court of Directors in 1828 and arrived in Bombay the same year, shortly after his brother Sir John Malcolm had been appointed to the office of Governor. At this time the subject of Overland communication between India and England was beginning to excite a good deal of attention. Sir John Malcolm in consultation with his brother the Superintendent of the Bombay Marine decided to have a survey of the Red Sea made, preparatory to the establishment of Steam communication between Bombay and Suez. Captain Moresby was selected to carry it into execution, and completed, with the assistance of the officers placed under him, in the course of three years, one of the most arduous and difficult surveys ever undertaken. The Charts prepared from this survey are well known; it is by these that the Red Sea has been constantly navigated to the present time, without any material change or alteration from the courses laid down by Moresby and his coadjutors thirty years ago.

From the time of the well known Captain McCluer of the old Bombay Marine at the close of the last century to the present date, the officers of the Marine, and subsequently of the Indian Navy, have been renowned for their valuable services as Surveyors and Hydrographers. It is to the officers of the Indian Navy, that we are almost exclusively indebted for the Charts, by which we are now enabled to navigate in perfect safety at all seasons and at all times, the entire eastern seas from Bussorah and Zanzibar to China and Japan. We are unable to enter into details regarding the services of the various officers engaged on this important work, but the names of Captains Moresby, Daniel Ross, Lloyd, Haines, Ethersey, Montriou, Careless, Selby, Barker, Cruttenden, Christopher, Constable, Taylor and many others, are familiar to our readers for what they have accomplished.

During the Superintendency of Sir Charles Malcolm the Bombay Geographical Society was established, and the success of this institution has been mainly owing to the interest taken in its proceedings by officers of the Indian Navy; and the most valuable contributions to the advancement of geographical science to be found in its transactions, and these are not few, have mainly been made by them. The strength of the Indian Navy was very rapidly increased after the establishment of the Overland route, and Steam Communication with Bombay and Suez. This service was performed entirely by the Indian Navy as regards the communication between Suez and Bombay from 1838, when the Overland route attained to the regularity of monthly despatch till 1843, when the Postal communication became semi-monthly, and from this date onwards till 1855, when the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company contracted to perform the mail service to Bombay as well as to Madras and Calcutta. The mail packet service was performed by the Indian Navy for a period of nearly twenty years with tolerable regularity, and with the exception of the loss of the *Memnon* in the monsoon of 1843 off Cape Guardafui, under the command of Captain Powell, without (if we remember rightly) a single accident. But the Mail service was never a popular one with the officers or the public. The officers disliked, in fact hated it, because it was not what they considered proper duty for Naval officers to be employed on: the public was dissatisfied and offended because while it paid a high rate of passage it was subjected to many inconveniencies and was obliged to submit to a stricter discipline than usually prevails in passenger ships; thus the Mail and passenger service of the Indian Navy came to be abolished without the least regret any where. The public, however, always rather fickle in such matters—when it found itself entirely at the mercy of a great monopoly like the P. and O. Company—began to regret that it had not the Indian Navy steamers to fall back upon. It remembered that after all drawbacks there were sometimes worse usages than those that prevailed on board the Indian Navy steamers, and that many of the Officers were very pleasant fellows! A main cause of the unpopularity of the Indian Navy as a packet service, however, was caused by the uncertainty that in those days often prevailed, as to the date at which a mail might arrive, and on this point there was indeed much reason for complaint. Sometimes a mail would arrive from Suez in thirteen days, at other times it would take twenty. The cause of this irregularity was of course owing to the best steamers in the Indian Navy being sent off whenever an exigency occurred on special service, leaving the worst steamers for the Mail service, as if any *tub* were good enough for that. When the Burmese war broke out in the beginning of 1852, all the best steamers in the Navy were ordered on war service, and accordingly from 1852 to 1854 the Mail packet service was worse performed than at any previous period since the opening of the Overland route, but the blame of this, if blame there be, rested entirely with the Government and the Court of Directors, and the latter were certainly blameable for retaining in their grasp the conduct of a Mail packet service, which they did not make ample provisions for carrying on with efficiency and despatch.

The War services of the Indian Navy have been most distinguished and important character, and in our opinion, they have been but inadequately appreciated and rewarded. Whenever the ships of the Indian Navy have served with those of the Royal Navy they have fairly divided with the latter the honour and the glory. It was by dashing service on the part of a few Indian Navy officers with very scanty means, that Aden was taken in 1839. Lieut. Daniel in command of the *Mahi* on that occasion was presented with a sword for his gallant conduct by the Court of Directors. In the War with China in 1841-2, the Indian Navy took a most active and honorable part. The *Atalanta*, the *Queen*, the *Sesostris*, the *Nemesis*, the *Medusa*, the *Ariadne*, and the *Auckland* were all employed and greatly distinguished themselves, and their services were warmly recognised by Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland who was then Commander-in-Chief in the China seas. Commander H. H. Hewitt and Commander J. E. Rogers were on different occasions, each presented with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, for their gallant conduct in the China war, by the Court of Directors. When the second war with Burmah broke out in the beginning of 1852, the *Feroze*, the *Muzuffer*, the *Zenobia*, the *Sesostris* and *Medusa*, were dispatched to Rangoon in the month of February of that year, and the rapidity with which these steamers were got ready for sea and dispatched under the Command of Captain Lynch, were acknowledged in the handsomest terms, in a General Order issued by Lord Dalhousie who was then Governor General. The Naval services in this war were mainly performed by the Indian Navy, and it was very much owing to the exertions of Indian Navy officers that there was so little sickness of a serious nature amongst the troops, at the taking of Rangoon. The last but not the least of the war services of the Indian Navy, were in the Persian War, of 1856-7 still fresh in the memory of our readers. In the first stage of the war which ended with the capture of Bushire, the Indian Navy, under the command of Sir Henry Leeke, its Commander-in-Chief, aided by Captains Jenkins and Ethersey, did excellent service, the well-directed fire of the ships having mainly contributed to the evacuation of the place. The second force despatched to Persia was under the command of that excellent officer, Captain John Young, (who has been appointed Superintendent of the Dockyard and of the new Bombay Marine) with which force Sir James Outram proceeded, and it had the good fortune to accomplish what must be considered the principal event in the war, the taking of Mohumrah. All agree in attributing the merit of this to the Indian Navy, under the command of Captain Young, ably seconded by Captain Rennie; and Sir James Outram in his despatches did ample justice to the distinguished services rendered by the Navy on this occasion. As the peace followed immediately after the taking of Mohumrah, the force returned to Bombay, and this was the last war service on which any portion of the Indian Navy has been employed. Before concluding our very brief and imperfect sketch, we must not omit to refer to the valuable services rendered to the trade and commerce of the East by the Indian Navy in the total suppression of Piracy in the Persian Gulf and the Eastern Seas generally. This was entirely the doing of the Indian Navy, for years it was employed in this work, and though it did not bring much of glory or *eclat*, yet those who were engaged in it have the satisfaction of knowing that they contributed to achieve a great triumph in the best interests of humanity.

Commodore Frushard (who has seen much hard and honorable service himself) and his brother officers of the Indian Navy when they have witnessed the close of the ceremonial of this day, which must be to them a somewhat melancholy one, will at least have this satisfaction to console them, that the flag which will this day be hauled down, is a flag that was never tarnished or disgraced and that they have in their retirement the best wishes of the Government which they have so well served, and of every member of a community where their services are known, and their worth thoroughly appreciated.

THE steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Captain Schimdt, with dates from Hongkong 8th April, and Singapore 16th, arrived in our harbour yesterday. She brought no passengers and no fresh intelligence.

WE give a cordial welcome to the newest addition to the Editorial fraternity, which appeared as Number One of the *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette* on the 16th instant. By the kindness of our correspondent "Fassenacloid," who is still in those parts, we are able to publish some extracts from our new contemporary. It has a very decorous, official air at present, but it indicates the beginning of new and better days for Kattywar, which we hope our young contemporary will live to see in full force and meridian splendour,—not without a modest boast, which, to hide his blushes, he may express in a dead tongue,—*quorum magna pars fui.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS.

29th April, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, seventeen and a half premium.
Fives, seven and a half premium.
Fours, one and three quarters discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freight, dead weight, thirty shillings.
Cotton, eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, ten per cent.
Money market, very light.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight fourteen to rupees nine.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle rupees seven four to rupees seven eight.

NEWS-LETTER.

RAJCOTE, *24th April* 1863.

SINCE I last wrote you, Mr. Editor, advising you of the suspension of certain native officials, I have to inform you that I hear that a book in which some of the entries would have brought home the undoubted guilt of certain parties is missing. This will, of course, throw some slight difficulties in the way of conviction, though I fancy if the case is properly enquired into and proper measures taken, that not only will the book be forthcoming but conviction take place; any way should this case fail there are numbers of others ready to come forward, so that I fancy these blackguards are sure to at last receive their deserts. I cannot help thinking that the Political Agent has not been quite strong enough in the measures taken by him for knowing what influence these Nagurs have in the country. I am of opinion that in place of mere suspension which gives them the means of writing and bribing that he ought to have at once placed these people in confinement and have seized all their books, &c. Had he done so he would have given the people far more confidence and many more would come forward. A charge of bribery having now been made, I also think that the Political Agent ought at once to publish a notice calling on all who have complaints of this kind to come forward telling them that a strict and unbiassed enquiry would take place. I do not deny that it would give a great deal of extra work, and had no complaint of bribery been made that such a measure would have been perhaps uncalled for, but now that a charge has been made I think that Government ought to show that they are willing to listen to, and enquire into, all such complaints, and that they do not intend to permit such charges to be hushed up as they were by former Political Agents.

Anundjee at Joonaghur the other day, I hear, had the impudence to say that the Political Agent had recognised him as the Dewan of that place. I have made enquiries and cannot find that such is the case, neither can I for a moment bring myself to believe that the Political Agent would ever sanction such a blackguard (as all previous records show him to be) being made Dewan anywhere. From all I can learn the name of Gokuljee Jalla is the man whose name is always alluded to as Dewan in official papers, and if such is the case I trust that our Political Agent will take some notice of this man Anundjee presuming to use his name to support a false statement.

Mr. Hebbert, I hear, has gone to Jeytpoor to enquire into and obtain all proofs regarding the bribery case, and I only hope he may be as successful in that as he has been in securing Bahirwattias lately.

There is a rumour that Anundjee is on his way in here from Joonaghur with what view I know not, but as he farms pretty nearly the whole of the Rajkote Estate and that too far below its proper value, it is possible he is coming to look after his affairs here and also to try and ingratiate himself with the Political Agent, which as yet I don't think he has succeeded in doing. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur since the departure of the natch girl who, I mentioned in one of my late letters had left for her country, has repeatedly asked to be allowed to go either to his mother or else to his wife the Rhadunpoor lady but with no effect, for he is kept a prisoner by those about him as they fear that should he meet either of these two ladies that they will all be punished which they most certainly richly deserve to be. I believe our Political Agent has formed some plan for having roads made and I sincerely hope that Government will give their sanction to it, for what with opening up the country in this manner, publishing all Orders as he is now doing, and last though not the least doing away with the Nagur influence, we may hope to yet see this province come to something. A man of the law is expected here daily. He comes on the part of the Rhadunpoor lady to I believe-see and if possible get justice done to her son.

Our weather is getting warm and provisions of all kinds are very dear partly owing to the rate of exchange and partly owing to a severe blight which we had and which has destroyed large quantities of wheat, some fields having been totally destroyed not so much even as a handful of grain being obtained. The cotton too this year has not succeeded so well as could have been wished owing to the late and heavy rains and though nearly twice the usual quantity of land was placed under cotton cultivation, I doubt much if there will be much over the usual turn out.

FASSENACLOID.

From our new *Kattywar Political Agency Gazette*, No. 1 of 16th instant, I send the following extracts:—

Circular Letter from Major R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent Kattywar, to all Chiefs, Talookdars, and Bhoomias in the Province.

There are about 400 separate jurisdictions in the Province of Kattywar.

My predecessors in office have for many years past experienced great difficulty in communicating with them and in keeping the Chiefs, Talookdars, and Bhoomias informed of the wishes of Government regarding this Province.

I have been connected with Kattywar for a short time, but from what I have already seen of the people I am deeply impressed by their ignorance of the laws and institutions of the Empire of which their country forms a part.

A Printing Establishment has been added to the strength of my office, and I have determined to commence the publication of a paper which I shall call the "*Kattywar Political Agency Gazette*," and through which I trust to communicate to you much useful information, and to make it the medium of conveying to you all orders of Government which are of interest to Guzerat and to Kattywar.

I shall expect every person claiming separate jurisdiction to procure the *Gazette* regularly, and I request all to whom Circular letters are addressed to consider their publication in it as equivalent to the receipt of a separate copy under my signature, or that of my Assistants.

It is hoped that many important documents will, through the medium of this publication, be communicated to you, and that, independent of the facility the *Gazette* will afford for the circulation of strictly official matter, it will possess sufficient interest to remunerate all subscribers for the trifling sum it will cost.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajkote, 16th March 1863.

The editing and publishing of this *Gazette* having been entrusted to me by the Political Agent, I have taken charge of those duties, and all parties who wish to become subscribers to it are requested to write to me on the subject.

The *Gazette* will be published every Thursday in each week. The terms of subscription have at present been fixed at Rs. 8 a year in advance, and three annas for a single copy, but should a sufficient number of subscribers be secured, it is hoped these terms will be much reduced; should any of the subscribers wish their paper to be sent to them by post, they must pay postage in advance at the rate of Rs. 3-4-0 a year.

MUKUNDRAE MUNIRAE,
Extra Assistant Political Agent.

CIRCULAR No. 1 OF 1863.

1. The Third Assistant Political Agent, Lieutenant Hebbert, has been selected by the Political Agent for the special duty of assisting the Chiefs of Kattywar, in bringing to justice all who have committed the heinous offence of going out on Bharwuttia.

2. All cases of Bharwuttia, and the papers connected with them, are to be sent to Lieutenant Hebbert.

3. The Chiefs of Kattywar are requested to forward immediately, lists of Bharwuttias who are out against them to Lieutenant Hebbert, with full particulars regarding each case. Information concerning *any* Bharwuttias, either as to their place of residence, means of procuring food, or intended movements should be communicated to that officer, who is instructed on all occasions to give advice and assistance as he may think fit.

4. It will be the duty of Lieutenant Hebbert to report to the Political Agent all instances of negligence on the part of the Chiefs in the suppression of this great evil, as well as cases in which protection or assistance has been afforded to Bharwuttias; the Political Agent is prepared to take serious notice of such reports.

5. A Bharwuttia of one State committing depredations against another State, when captured, will *in every case* be tried before the Political Agent, and compensation will be demanded from the State from which the Bharwuttia went out, and from any state which shall be proved to have given shelter to the offender.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1863

TO ALL THE ASSISTANTS IN KATTYWAR.

I have the honor to inform you that I have made the following arrangements for conducting the work of the Agency for the present.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

G. G. B. Coulson, Esq., C.S., First Assistant, to have charge of Kattywar, Soruth, and Babriawar.

Captain G. G. Leathes, Second Assistant, to have charge of Hallar, Jhallawar, Muchoo Kanta, and Burda.

Lieutenant H. T. Hebbert, Third Assistant, is appointed to the special duty of collecting information regarding the many Outlaws who now infest the Province, and to aid the Chiefs in whose territories they are supposed usually to reside, in apprehending them.

Lieutenant Watson, Fourth Assistant, will, for the present, remain with the Political Agent to aid in the general duties of the Political Agency Office.

Captain Law, Special Assistant, will have charge of Gohelwar and Oond Surweya, and of the duties of the Bhownuggur Magistracy.

With the permission of the Resident of Baroda, Major W. W. Anderson, Superintendent of Gaekwar Contingent and Assistant Resident, has consented to receive charge of the 20 separate and independent villages called Alig Dananee, which formerly belonged to the Prant of Kattywar, and to conduct the duties connected with these talookas as an Assistant to the Kattywar Political Agency.

It is my desire that all matters connected with the internal management and internal jurisdiction of the estates of the First Class Chiefs, marginally noted, in which our interference is absolutely necessary should pass through my own hands; and I consequently request that you will refer any question of that nature to me for adjustment if you should be forced to notice it.

Nawab of Joonaghur.
Jam of Noanughur.
Tacor of Bhownuggur.
Rana of Porebunder.
Raj of Drangdra.

R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent.

Dharwar, 25th April 1863.

The now celebrated case of Gopall Row, late Fouzdar of Bunkapoor is the only one topic, which has attracted the attention of all and every body in this place. There were in all eight cases of a very serious character brought against this individual, by the Police Superintendent namely, two related to stealing (and forcing men to steal) Government wood—two to bribery and corruption—two related to receiving *Kurbee* without remuneration, or for a remuneration which he knew well at the time to be inadequate, and the other two of a similar nature. For the first offence, he was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred rupees, and to suffer "durance vile" for the period of six calendar months. On the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th charges, he was acquitted—on the 6th he was convicted again, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a term of three years. Mr. F. Lloyd, the Session Judge, disposed of the first two cases, and on his departure to Belgaum to hold the quarterly Sessions, there he referred the 6 remaining cases to Mr. A. L. Spens, the Assistant Judge, for trial. This latter government functionary, who is well acquainted with the manners and customs and deeds of the natives of India by his travels knowledge of them for a very great number of years, brought the culprit to condign punishment, and made him suffer his deserts. Gopall Row was for years engaged in trickery and cunning of all sorts—he ruled with a rod of iron wherever he was posted—he oppressed the poor, helpless, illiterate and harmless ryots of both the Belgaum and Dharwar Zillahs, to an intolerably high degree, and to his superiors, in office and others, he regarded as either his shoe or his stocking. And what are the consequences, he has reaped? Why, three years imprisonment with hard labor in the Dharwar jail—six months imprisonment, again, with a fine of 500 rupees, (the punishment he received in the first case) with two more cases standing undecided against him!

Mr. Barton, assisted by Mr. Byramjee Jamsetjee, who were engaged for the occasion, conducted the defence Mr. Barton succeeded in acquitting the prisoner of four cases, but could not possibly do so in the remaining ones, as the evidence adduced for the prosecution was too strong. Mr. Barton, together with his assistant and interpreter, tried their best to get the Fouzdar released, but with all their strenuous endeavors, they could do nothing more beyond their respective abilities; I shall let you know the result of the remaining two cases after they shall have been decided.

Dharwar just now is in a moderate state, with regard to public health. A month or nearly so ago, the circumstance of between 7 to 10 men being daily carried by the fatal consequences of Cholera, was by no means regarded to be a thing, commanding any degree of novelty or astonishment. This circumstance, bad as it is, should appropriately be ascribed to the negligence and apathy of the Municipality of Dharwar. With a large sum of money at its disposal, it appears to do nothing. The late Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar endeavor to raise the reputation of its Municipality, and all will be right, as it ought to be.

Two Companies of H. M.'s 24th Regiment N. I., which recently arrived here from Belgaum, have left this on the day before yesterday for Sadashewgher, under the command of Lieutenants Leslie and Willoughby. Sadashewghur is a very miserable locality with regard to health, and I doubt much, as to how the "Twenty-fourth Poorbeahs" will fare there.

I lately visited the Government English School at this place, and I must tell you, Mr. Editor, that I enjoyed very great satisfaction at the progress the students seemed to make. Two and three years ago, the school was but a nominal one and you could see the boys running from one end of the room to the other with books under their arms. Now, one will be able to mark real, *bona fide* progress in the numerous students that attend the School. Mr. Ramchunder Gunesh, (a clever Purvoe, with an amiable and humble disposition) the school master gets only Rs. 50 per mensem. Can Major Lester the Educational Inspector S. D., or any one of the advocates of his educational policy, tell us as to why were the former School-masters paid Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 respectively, when the Institution was in a *wretched and much neglected condition*, and why is the present Head Master to receive Rs. 50 only a month notwithstanding that he has brought the School into *a very satisfactory condition*? I hope Major Lester will see this paragraph inserted into your much valuable paper and increase the salary of the present Head Master of the Dharwar Government English Schoolto at least Rs. 75 per mensem.

The affairs of the Dharwar Branch of the Bank of Bombay are progressing on, indeed very satisfactorily; and, it is expected that ere a year or two more elapses, it will conduct business in a more wide and proper manner. The Agents here are Messrs. James Grant and Mr. Hynes.

Mr. Lloyd, the Sessions Judge left this a week or so ago, to hold his quarterly sessions at Belgaum. The Calendar of cases there for trial by him this time, are said to be nearly forty.

We have had, on the day before yesterday evening, a most violent rain, accompanied by loud peals of thunder, and frightful flashes of lightning. It lasted for nearly 3 hours, and gave birth to a good deal of dirty mud on the road. It is expected that by four or five nearly successive showers of rain of this nature, cholera shall have entirely disappeared.

A "Swamee" of the Hindoos has been lately making a sojourn amongst us. People here, renowned for nought else but their ignorance and superstition, have been paying him by Rs. 5,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,500—to the very last pice, should these people be asked to subscribe a rupee or so, to a charitable object, they are sure to turn their backs. What more wonderful, Mr. Editor, the disciples of this "Mota Swamee," after paying such enormous sums to him, got themselves branded in the bargain; and this, in the nineteenth century!—would you believe it!

Goose Quill.

LOCAL.

Report of Prisoners in the County Fail.—Prisoners with hard labor, Natives 109; without hard labor, Natives 2; Transports, European, Penal servitude, Europeans 4 and Untreed Natives 14, total 137.

We are requested to announce that a Public Lecture will be delivered in connection with the Dnyan Prusaruk Society on Monday the 4th provines at half past six P. M. precisely, in the Durbar room of the Town Hall by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee "on facts connected with his recent visit to some of the chief towns of India."

Report of Prisoners in the House of Correction.—For the week ending 25th April 1863. Under Sencence of late Supreme and High Court 105, Petty Sessions 5, Police Magistrates 138, Military Courts Martial, Europeans, 23, Naval do. do. 1, Military Courts Martial, Natives 3, total 275. Of the there are 23, Europeans male adults, Military prisoners, 45 do. do., Civil prisoners, besides 3, Native Military and 195, man 8 women and 1 by Natives, on the Civil side

Prince of Wales Fete.—The Committee appointed for carrying out the arrangement of the Fête tomorrow, have altered the time of the special train leaving Mahim with the children of schools there. This train will leave Mahim at 4 P. M., calling at Byculla at 4-30, and arrive at Boree Bunder at 4-45. The return train will leave Boree Bunder at 9-15, arriving at Mahim at 10.

San Francisco Minstrels.—The Farewell entertainment under the patronage of the masonic fraternity of Bombay takes place this evening in the Town Hall, the Minstrels having selected some of the most pleasing pieces for the occasion. Almost the whole of the reserved seats have been taken up, and parties wishing to witness this the last performance of the season should make an early application for admission tickets to prevent disappointment.

In accordance with Government General Orders, No. 22 of the Marine Department, dated 22nd instant; the following salutes will be fired from the Saluting Battery, to-day on the occasion of the breaking up of the Indian Navy.

At noon the broad Pendent of Commodore Frushard will be saluted by eleven guns; the flag of the Indian Navy, "the Company's Jack," will then be hoisted at the Castle flag staff and saluted by twenty-one guns; at the close of which it will be hauled down.

Commodore Frushard will on landing from the *Ajdaha*, receive a personal salute of eleven guns.

As the result of a very strict and searching examination extending over four days, the following gentlemen having been appointed translators and interpreters to the High Court.

Mr. Veer Budroopa, Canarese and Marathi interpreter and translator.

Messrs. Nanabhoy Harridass, Shamrao Bhasker-Khunderao Chimunrao, and Bhasker Hurri, Guzrathi and Marathi translators and interpreters.

Mr. Trimbuckrao Bapoo, fifth translator and interpretor.

Mr. Balwantrao Ballbhasker, sixth translator and interpreter.

Messrs. Surotum Suckaram and Cursetjee Rustomjee, Assistant Gujrathi and Marathi translators and interpreters.

The following Garrison Order was issued yesterday by Brigadier Tapp, C. B., Commanding the Garrison:—

"With reference to G. O. C. of the 27th instant, the Troops in Garrison will parade in full dress on the morning of the 1st proximo, to fire a "Feu-de-joie" in honor of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The 103rd Regiment will fire the "Feu-de-joie" on their private parade ground at Colaba.

The 18th and 21st Regiments N.I., will be formed up on the general parade ground (in line parallel to the road and facing backbay) at a quarter past five A.M.

At half past five, a Royal Salute will be fired from the saluting Battery, on which the Troops will fire the "Feu-de-joie."

Field state to be sent to the Brigade Major's office at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., will furnish the Saluting Flag and camp colors."

BOMBAY MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

The Annual Meeting of the Bombay Mechanics Institution took place last evening, in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, according to previous notice.

Amongst those present were the following: Colonels Barr and Ballard, Messrs. Kennelly, J. H. Hodgart, J. Firth, J. and L. Hynes, A. H. West, J. Jameson, J. Colebrook, P. McArthur, E. Leggatt, H. Wickham, J. Mason and Hurrichund Sadashew.

Colonel Barr, the retiring President then read the Annual Report of the Institution for the year 1862-63, which will be published hereafter.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and carried:

Proposed by Mr. Firth and seconded by Mr. McArthur:—

"That Mr. Walker's proposition that Senior Members of eight years standing, be admitted Life Members on payment of one hundred rupees."

Proposed by Mr. Firth and seconded by Mr. Wickham:—

"That a vote of thanks be given to the late worthy President, Colonel Barr."

Proposed by Mr. Leggatt and seconded by Mr. G. L. Hynes:—

"That a vote of thanks be given to the Directors, Secretary and Treasurer."

Proposed by Mr. Hodgart and seconded by Mr. Jameson:—

"That Colonel Barr be made a Patron of the Institution, in addition to its present Patrons, His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. Mansfield, and Commodore Frushard."

Proposed by Mr. Leggatt and seconded by Mr. G. L. Hynes:—

"That a silver medal be awarded for the best photograph, in lieu of that now offered for literature."

The meeting broke up at 6-15 P.M.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—29th April 1863.

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Theft of Six Thousand Rupees.—Narron Gega, who stands charged with stealing six Bombay Government Currency Notes for rupees 1,000 each, the property of Gohur Nagjee was again brought up, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Mr. Leathes attended for the prosecution.

Cunkobaie, being sworn deposed,—"I am a widow and live in the Piece Goods market. I know the prisoner and remember him coming to me on the 14th April last, at my house, when he brought a small bundle with him. That bundle he gave to me, and told me to keep it for him, and he would return in the evening. This occurred in the morning. As I was engaged in cooking, I put it in a box without opening it. At about ten or eleven o'clock at night he came again; he came then with a sepoy and one Luckmidass. They all came to my room and the prisoner asked for the bundle he had deposited with me. I then gave it to him, and he gave it to the police sepoy. I did see the bundle opened. They all then went away.

Mr. Nowrojee Dadabhoy deposed, that he was a clerk in the Shroff Department of the Oriental Bank, and lived in Bottlewalla Street. On the thirteenth of April last a cheque for four thousand five hundred rupees drawn by Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee was presented to him for payment. The cheque produced (marked A) is the same. Witness paid the money in notes of the Government of India, four notes were for one thousand, rupees each and numbered respectively, 13957, 07252 09785, 00068,—the rest of the notes were paid in notes of Rs. 20 each. The four notes for one thousand rupees each are the same which witness paid to Rysee Lalljee, and he signed his name on the back of the cheque.

Vrudman Premjee, a dealer in Cotton said, he lived in Mandavie road. He knew the prosecutorbutdid not know the prisoner. On the tenth of April, he gave his servant Rysee Ragoo Rs. 16,000 to pay to the prosecutor Gohur Nagjee, and the sum was all in notes, fifteen of which were for one thousand rupees each—witness got part of this money, four thousand five hundred rupees from Rysee Laljee, who got it from the Oriental Bank, in his presence, in payment of a cheque.

After the examination of one Rysee Ragojee (a Mehta in the employ of Vrudman Premjee) who deposed to having been instructed by his master, to take the sixteen thousand rupees, to the prosecutor Gohur Nagjee which he had delivered safely to him, the prisoner was remanded until to-morrow, previous to his being finally committed for trial.

Continued Refusal of Duty.—William Jameson, a Hanoverian, Henry Wynburg and Frederick Emburg, Norwegians, and Nelson Knutz a Pole, seamen of the British ship *Chanaral*, were charged by Captain Robert Lester Sharpe, Captain of the said ship with continued refusal of duty.

From the evidence of the Captain, it appeared that his vessel is about to sail and consequently he desire that the men might be put on board-ship and proceed with the ship on her voyage. The Constable who had the charge of them to bring them from the jail to the ship, having brought them, the prisoners told the Captain that they would not work, nor would they go with him in the ship.

This being the third time of these men appearing for the same offence before the Magistrates in this port, His Worship strongly counselled the men to return to their duty, in order to avoid the consequences which their refusal would entail.

The prisoners who complained of having been abused, with hard names, by the Captain, were then sentenced to four weeks imprisonment each, in the House of Correction with hard labor.

Ditto.—James Brown, seaman of the British ship *Glenalva*, was brought up charged with continued refusal of duty.

Captain William Muir, the Master of the vessel stated that the complainant who was an articled seaman of the *Glenalva*, had been brought to this Office on Monday last, and by the advice of the Magistrate had returned to his ship but upon arrival there he thought he "would not return to duty after all."

He was sentenced to three weeks imprisonment with hard labor, in the House of Correction.

Committal for Manslaughter.—Shaik Muddar bin Shaik Moideen, the buggy-walla charged with killing an old man through rash and negligent driving was fully committed this day, to take his trial for Manslaughter, at the next Session of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

Wednesday, 29th April 1863.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Assault.—Furdoonjee Bhickajee was charged with assaulting Mr. Edmund F. Wheatley on Sunday last.

From the evidence of the prosecutor Mr. Wheatly an Assistant Surgeon in the 22nd Regiment, N. I. it appeared that at about three P. M., of Sunday last, he engaged the defendant and his buggy to take him from the English Hotel in the Fort to Mazagon Bunder. The buggywalla after his arriving at the Mazagon Bunder, asked Mr. Wheatley to let him go, prosecutor objected to let him go, unless he brought another buggy for the witness to take him to Fort. Prisoner said that there were plenty of buggies. Upon this the witness said to the defendant "if you will go here is eight annas for you," which he (defendant) refused to take, and said that his regular fare was one rupee. Mr. Wheatly said that he would pay him one rupee or whatever his charge was on his taking him back to the English Hotel. Prisoner then seized the prosecutor by both his arms, and did not leave him to go, upon this the witness was obliged to make over the buggywalla to the police authority.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of two witnesses.

The prisoner stated in defence that as his horse was tired, be asked the prosecutor to pay him his fare prosecutor offered him four annas which he refused to take.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him five rupees.

Uttering a Counterfeit Rupee.—Toolseeram Jumnajee was placed at the bar charged with knowingly uttering a counterfeit rupee to Jeevanjee Dossaboy.

Jeevanjee Dossabhoy stated,—I am a coaching clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway at the Byculla station—Yesterday morning at nine o'clock the prisoner came to the tickets office window and asked for a ticket for Poona. He gave me the rupee now produced to pay for his ticket. I oberved that it was a bad rupee, I told him to bring another, he went to bring another, no sooner he was arrested by the Police.

In absence of any reliable evidence to substantiate the charge against the defendant he was discharged.

Wilful Trespass.—Govind Bhickajee was brought up charged with wilfully trespassing in the compound of Dadabhoy Nowrojee at Girgaum.

The prosecutor is a merchant. He knew the prisoner, who was formerly his mussal. On the fourth March last, he absconded from the service of the prosecutor, and, then summoned him (prosecutor) for his wages. The case was tried over nonsuited, On Tuesday night at about eleven o'clock when the witness came home, he found the prisoner in his compound in the custody of a sepoy for encroaching and trespassing in his compound. The prisoner said that he came there to get half a rupee from a gorawalla in the employ of the prosecutor.

The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, and was fined in the sum of five rupees.

Theft.—Toomboo Seedee was placed at the bar charged with stealing two silver and two brass watches, seven silver watch case and one wooden case, of the aggregate value of fifty rupees the property of Allarackia Hajee, on the twenty-sixth instant.

Last Saturday night at about ten o'clock prosecutor Allarackia who is a watch repairer went to sleep in his shop, omitting to fasten the door, at that time the case and its contents were safe in his shop. Next morning at about four o'clock a police sepoy awoke the witness. He saw the prisoner in his custody with the watches.

The police sepoy No. 883, stated that at about four o'clock of Sunday last, which he was on duty in Dogare Road, he observed there the prisoner pulling the case produced in Court. He immediately seized the prisoner with the case in his hand.

The Magistrate found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Cause for Trial this day.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould.

1. E. H. Bean *vs.* G. L. Clowser.

S. Compton, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 29th April 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 29th April 1863.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq)

Antonio Pereira vs. Antonio Santo Queenee.

Mr. Cooper for plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendant.

The summons described the action to be for the recovery of Rs. 191, being the damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of defendant's refusal to give consent to his son Francisco Queenee to attend the church and join in matrimony with the plaintiff's daughter Dominga Pereira which ceremony defendant had agreed to celebrate under an agreement entered into by him with the plaintiff, dated 11th August 1862. It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that after the execution of the agreement, the parties fixed the marriage to take place on the 9th February 1863, on which day plaintiff attended the church with his daughter, but the defendant did not attend with his son. The wedding consequently did not come off, and plaintiff now sought to recover back the expenses he had incurred in preparing a feast for the guests and in making other arrangements for the occasion.

Defendant pleaded, firstly, that the agreement was not stamped; secondly, that the condition precedent that eight days before marriage plaintiff should pay Rs. 400 as dowry had not been fulfilled; thirdly, that the damages were too remote and not the necessary consequences of the contract; fourthly, that defendant was prevented from attending the church on account of some of his family being attacked by small-pox; and fifthly, that defendant was ready and willing to carry out the contract.

His Honor enquired if it was a breach of promise to marry.

Mr. Cooper said it was not so, but that it was a breach of consent on part of the parents to marry their children on the 9th February. The learned counsel contended with regard to the first plea that the stamp was not necessary, and that it was not necessary that the agreement should be in writing.

His Honor was of opinion that the agreement required a stamp. The plaintiff sued upon the agreement which provided for a dowry of Rs. 400.

Mr. Cooper thereupon asked the Court to receive the agreement in evidence upon plaintiff undertaking to pay the penalty.

His Honor consented to do so if the penalty was paid immediately.

By consent of both parties the case was then adjourned until the 17th June.

Sadanund Shreecrustnajee vs. Mooljee Madowjee.

Dr. Reid for plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee for defendant.

This was an action of trover brought to recover Rs. 124 being the value of fourteen pieces of T. Cloth and of remnants of ten pieces of the same cloth disposed of and converted by the defendant to his own use,—being a portion of one hundred pieces, the property of the plaintiff received by defendant from Dyal Purshotum, Hurkisson Ramdass, and Gunga woman. It appeared that the plaintiff who is an auctioneer and a commission agent was robbed of one hundred pieces of T. Cloth from his warehouse. The robbers Dyal Purshotum, Hurkisson Ramdass, and Gunga woman were convicted and sentenced at the last Sessions of the High Court, and the stolen property was traced to the possession of the defendant, who admitted having received the hundred pieces from them. Defendant alleged that the pieces were pawned with him for Rs. 204, and he gave up seventy-six whole and ten remnant pieces to the police. The evidence shewed that defendant had sold eight whole and eight remnant pieces to cloth dealers and which the plaintiff could not recover. The Court held the defendant liable for these pieces which he had failed to give up to the plaintiff, and accordingly entered verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 80 and costs.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD. K.C.B., THE SAME BEING AN ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DATED FEBRUARY 10th 1863, ON EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.

I had imagined that my Minute of 23rd December 1862, being a reply to the various authorities who had answered or reported on the propositions, which were originally put forward by me on British Vagrancy in India, would have closed the discussion so far as we were concerned. This however is not so, and I have been favoured with a further reply from the Chamber of Commerce. The argument of that reply seems to me open to serious criticism while it contains a statement, the error of which in justice to myself I am bound to refute. Being most anxious that what I conceive to be an important truth, should not in any way lose its power or be disguised, I trust that the Honorable Board will extend its forbearance to me once more, and permit me to examine the letter proceeding from the Chamber of Commerce, dated February 10th 1863, and addressed to the Honourable H. L. Anderson.

2. To save much writing, I propose to set out the paragraphs of the letter in Italics, and to answer them seriatim.

Chamber of Commerce.

** 3. The measure which Sir William Mansfield proposes is based upon his maxim that "those who produce vagrancy must consume it."*

3. First then with respect to Paragraph 3, I do not object to this curt mode of stating the maxim forming the basis of my proposals, but it would, I think, have answered the purpose of truth better, had an allusion been made to the principle underlying that maxim, viz. that an arrangement is necessary, which should commence with the prevention of vagrancy, instead of trusting to suppression after the evil has sprung into existence. This principle is fully set forth in my previous papers on the subject, but is carefully passed by without notice by the Chamber. Although it may be expedient for the Chamber to make this omission in the conduct of its argument, we must not forget that sanitary measures bringing advantage to the general health of the community, have a wide spreading and beneficial importance, which cannot be attributed to the merely healing or surgical operation after a disease has broken out. I submit that my views have at least a tendency in the former direction, while those of the Chamber would seem to be more accurately represented by the latter.

Chamber of Commerce.

4. His Excellency assumes that those who import or employ European labour in India produce vagrancy, which he terms the "smoke" of Commercial enterprize, and he therefore, contends that there is as little hardship in forcing them to consume vagrancy, as there is in compelling manufacturers to consume smoke.

4. In the case of "Cheeseman," which was appended to my Minute, dated October 3rd 1862, it was shown in papers bearing the weight of an affidavit, though the declaration was not made before a Magistrate, exactly how vagrancy can be and is produced, by the irresponsible and unchecked action of a Railway Company in this country. I have therefore a right to take exception to the term "assumes" in the 4th paragraph, which I conceive to be likely to mislead the Public. It is perfectly well known that such cases are not isolated, the means adopted by Railway Companies for enforcing discipline being the fear of discharge and discharge itself, while in the interests of their concerns they arbitrarily augment or reduce establishments, as shewn in the case of Cheeseman. We may suppose also that servants not guarded by special covenant in respect of a passage home, are liable to summary discharge and therefore to become a burden on the Public, when they are worn out by disease or long service.

Chamber of Commerce.

5. It reverses, is an eccentric manner, all recognized principles, to charge the capitalist or employer with the "wanton production of vagrancy," and with all respect, it seems to the Committee, that it would be as appropriate to render the importer of or dealer in Coals responsible for the manufacturer's smoke, as to make the importer or employer of European labour accountable for vagrancy.

5. If a capitalist or employer causes or produces vagrancy directly or indirectly by his imprudence, oppression, or fickle change of purpose, by his bad choice of servants who in consequence of their want of character and fitness, are thrown as vagrants on the public streets or by want of organization in his establishment, why should he not be charged with it? There is a maxim of law, that a man, (and therefore a firm or company) shall be held responsible for the natural consequences of his actions. This may be illustrated by the careless use of fire arms in a crowded neighbourhood. If a man fired off a gun where there was a crowd of people and involuntarily killed another, he would be found guilty of manslaughter at least, and punished accordingly. He is in all civilized countries in such case held to be guilty not only of criminal carelessness, but to have positively intended the mischief which has resulted from his action. As to what is meant by the term "recognised principles" as used in Paragraph 5 by the Chamber, I do not understand. But I am sure that no good principles are violated, and that there is no eccentricity in bringing a nuisance home to the party which has committed it. It is always dangerous in argument to pursue a comparison or metaphor, which may have been originally introduced as an illustration. Thus in this instance it has escaped the notice of the Chamber, that its position with regard to the dealer in coals would have been true, if the dealer in coals were at the same time a *manufacturer* of smoke, which he is not. Consequently the latter part of No. 5 paragraph falls to the ground as completely as the proposition contained in the first. But let this pass. I am quite content if my little smoke metaphor should assist in impressing the truth, that vagrancy is a preventible nuisance, which may be stopped in the germ, instead of being most unsatisfactorily dealt with afterwards when it is full blown.

Chamber of Commerce.

6. Vagrancy, which is a thing quite distinct from honest distress, is neither produced by the engagement nor by the discharge of a servant, for there is a wide field for skilled and intelligent labour in India, and generally speaking it is only through vice or misconduct that a European falls into its rank.

6. The General statement contained in paragraph 6 is captivating at first sight, but, notwithstanding the fear of repeating myself, I am again obliged to ask what has the Chamber to say to the case of "Cheeseman," which was exactly one of *honest distress*, produced in a foreign land by the caprice or exigencies of Railway management. It was fortunately in my power to remedy the consequences, but that does not obliterate the fact that the *honest distress* was caused, as I choose to consider, *wantonly* by a great establishment. This honest distress but for an accident could hardly have escaped degenerating into *vagrancy*. This is what I think myself entitled to call the wanton production of vagrancy of which capitals sometimes guilty. But I think further, that I may reasonably object to the mode in which the argument is pursued. The Chamber of Commerce being composed of men of business, must know as well as I do, that "skilled and intelligent labour" almost invariably knows how to protect itself, that it is guarded by written contracts by which the chance of its being subject to the caprice of masters in a foreign country is or should absolutely prohibited. This was particularly and most carefully shewn before by me, and it was also proved to demonstration, that the parties who suffer by the so called 'European Enterprize,' are only the ignorant, the unwary, and the unskilled, the qualities and incompetency of such men being the real cause of disagreement with masters who had originally invited them to give up their previous career. It is then seen that ignorance and unwariness degenerate into idleness and voice either before or after discharge, and the vagrant is accordingly produced. It is therefore that I have already said, prevention should anticipate cure by a wise regulation, extending the principle of covenants, even when the latter are not written, according to the practice pursued by the State with its Soldiers and Sailors.

Chamber of Commerce.

7. The effect of such a measure, however, would be seriously injurious to European workmen in India, closing against them many present openings, and, in fact, by laying a penalty upon the only antidote to vagrancy, honest employment, it would rather increase than diminish the evil.

7. With the assertion contained in paragraph 7, I permit myself to differ. The effect of the measure I propose, would be to make masters more careful in the organization or remodelment of their establishments, more prudent in choosing their servants, in exacting proofs of good character, in avoiding the hasty or wanton discharge of servants, and in not inviting men to fill places for which they are unsuited owing to previous habits. We know enough of the demands of commerce and of the imperative necessities of a growing industry, to be aware that not one European the less would be employed in the country, whatever might be the rules for the adjustment of relations between the masters and the servants. I am surprised that this obvious supply and demand truth should have escaped consideration. Of its certainty no one can doubt wherever the servant is shielded from oppression. As the result of the measure I propose would be to raise rather than to depress him, we need not be alarmed at the consequences apprehended by the Chamber.

Chamber of Commerce.

8. As, under existing statutes, vagrancy is punishable as crime by imprisonment and hard labour, it is manifestly the interest of the whole community, and the especial duty of the state to suppress it, and it would seem as reasonable to transport a felon at the expense of a particular class, as to deport a vagrant at the expense of employers.

8. The proposition contained in the closing sentence of paragraph 8 would be undoubtedly true, and would most certainly be acted on in legislation, if the community could prove against a class, that it produced felons, as I conceive that I have proved, that European vagrancy is produced by a certain application of capital in this country. For it may be said with the utmost certainty, that in the absence of preventive measures, European vagrancy cannot fail to be one of the results of large industrial development in India, just as a deposit of rubbish is the result of the operations in a factory, when the useful parts of the raw material have been worked up. But the manufacturer does not ask the State to cart away the rubbish from his premises, and he does not throw it on those of his neighbour, or wish to put him to charges on account of it. Further, while I agree with the Chamber that it is the duty of the State, (which in this paragraph means the Government.) to suppress European vagrancy, I consider it to be its still higher duty to prevent it. That can only be done by enlisting the assistance and the responsibility of the employers of labour.

Chamber of Commerce.

9. In his 44th paragraph, His Excellency himself admits that the casual employer cannot fairly be called upon to bear the expense of deporting a vagrant, and, indeed, in his 16th, he now proposes a limitation of the term of responsibility in the case of all employers.

9. I have nothing to say to paragraph 9, except that in the manner in which the latter part of it is stated a certain tinge of unfairness may be discerned, to which it is unnecessary further to allude.

Chamber of Commerce.

10. To make an employer, however, at all accountable for the subsequent vagrancy of a discharged servant would render him really responsible for the morality of an employe to an extent which no recognised system of Jurisprudence either warrants or requires.

10. The Chamber has an advantage over me in its acquaintance with systems of Jurisprudence. But if its assumption be correct, for which the Chamber gives no authority, I have only to add that the statement contained in this paragraph, is simply a petitio principii,—viz. a denial of the necessity of a measure, because it is not already a part of the law.

Chamber of Commerce.

11. The Committee do not consider it necessary to demonstrate the fallacy of attributing vagrancy to the interested action of masters.

11. This paragraph may be a convenient mode for the Chamber to evade a difficult position, but I cannot admit that what I believe to be a fact, can be set aside because the Chamber chooses to call it a fallacy, more especially as that fact is supported by evidence, and by our appreciation of those motives which human nature acknowledges both in masters and men. But in addition I may fairly say, that the admission of what I have alleged as to interested action is made by the Chamber in the 6th paragraph of its letter, dated November 24th 1862.

Chamber of Commerce.

12. Without entering into a discussion of the social relations and obligations of Capital, the Committee would point out that the Poor Law system of England, to which Sir William Mansfield refers, is fundamentally antagonistic to the especial responsibility of employers, which His Excellency desires to establish.

13. It is true that property there undertakes the trouble of administering the Poor Laws, but the funds required are derived equally from the whole community, and in no way press more heavily on one class than on another, although vagrancy is quite as common in England, as it is in India.

12. No. 12 paragraph is a strong instance of the necessity for analysing the letter to which this paper is a reply. My original allusion to the action of the Poor Laws in England, was given as an illustration of the manber, in which the relations of property towards labour are estimated at home, and of the efforts made by the former to remedy the illss incidental to the latter. The distinctions between the two Countries of England and India were carefully referred to. But I am prepared to meet the Camber on its own ground. I have never had the advantage of assisting at a Poor Law Board, but I believe I am right in stating, that the rates of a Country are adjusted according to the wants of the p rcular County, and that the property in one County is not in any way made respsnsible for the distresses of another. Now considering the very artificial positiou of British existentence in India, we have here a not inapt analogy, viz., that the particular class of paoperty, capital, enterprize, industry, call it what we may, which employs European labour, should also be responponsible for its ultimate results in the partial production of misery, just as the property of a country is responsible for the poor of that country, or in other words, that the capitalist should not impose the sacrifices demanded from him for the repression of an evil caused by his exterprize, on other portions of the community, or on the community at large. If the Trade, Railways, and manufactories in this country paid rates or taxes as in England, we could understand a plea for exemption from further responsibility, similar to that put forward by the Chamber. But considering their utter freedom from all such artes and taxes, with the exception of income and stam taxes, which are common alike to them and the land, I do not conceive that the plea can in fairness be admitted. It may be further advanced against the Chamber, that its argument in the close of paragraph 12, and in the following one simply amounts to this, that because Trade, &c. escapes these property burdens which reach it at home, and in the different forms of land tax touch the land out here, it is therefore right and fitting that it should always continue to be so exempt. This is exactly the argument of all native sowcars and merchants, which we are in the habit of hearing loudly condemned, when other points of policy are mooted.

Chamber of Commerce.

14. The division of England into circles, each taking the management of its own mendicity, and each bearing its own burdens, is a convenient arrangement there, but the same system cannot be efficiently adopted in India.

13. No. 14 paragarph gives a summary judgment excathedrâ, on which I am not prepared to offer an opinion. It may however be hinted, that while the mendicity of the Native population of India might according to some authorities, including, I have heard, the great one of Sir Charles Trevelyan, be managed favourably in the manner deemed inexpedient by the Chamber, it has but little to do with the questions actually before us, viz. the vagrancy of Europeans, its causes, prevention and suppression, and the liability of the class which produces it.

Chamber of Commerce.

15. As His Excellency observes, "British existence in India is an artificial one, and therefore exceptional as compared with the state of things at home." The Committee, however, submit that, although these exceptional circumstances require the appropriate adjustment of modes of administration, they in no way justify so wide a departure from established principles of Jurisprudence, as is proposed by His Excellency.

14. With respect to paragraph 15, I am thankful for the admission that the exceptional circumstances of British existence in India require "the appropriate adjustment of modes of administration." I am not aware that I have been contending for any thing more. As to what is intended by the phrase "established principles of Jurisprudence," I am at a loss to understand, unless it means those particular tenets or dogmas, which happen to jump with the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce. I would submit that this is in other words, appeal to *"the wisdom of our ancestors," or any other fallacious generality, by which the particulars of an argument may be avoided in the attempt to substitute a sentiments of *authority* for the exercise of *reason*. I have heard learned professors assert, they could produce a text of Jurisprudence in support of almost any thesis which might be proposed, and we all recollect O'Connell's declaration, that he could drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament which was ever passed. I presume that Acts of Parliament are the most modern expressions of recognised or established principles of Jurisprudence, but that does not prevent us from constantly demanding their alteration, even if in so doing we are compelled to revert to *first* principles not illustrated by existing law, e. g. the repeal of the laws involved in the Catholic question, the factory bills for the protection of women and children, &c. &c.

Chamber of Commerce.

16. The Committee maintain that the State, as the general landlord, is in an especial manner the representative of property in India, and may be appropriately called upon to perform the duties usually undertaken by property in England.

17. Whether vagrancy be treated as crime or as mendicity therefore, it equally claims the interference of Government, and its suppression may equitably be effected at the charge of the State.

15. In paragraphs 16 and 17 the Chamber steps on dangerous ground where I am almost loth to follow it. But such a fallacy seems to me to lie both in the statement and in the conclusion, that I cannot pass by these paragraphs as I would otherwise gladly do. It is true that the State realizes a certain revenue, which is sometimes called "rent," and sometimes "tax," from the greater part of the land of British India. A not inconsiderable area of territory is however exempt from this "rent" or "tax," including curiously enough a large portion of the Island of Bombay, in which Industry and enormous wealth in property other than land are so closely packed. But to put the State in India on a par with property in England, and therefore to render it liable as proposed by the Chamber, it should receive direct taxes on every description of immovable property, as is done in England in the form of Poor Rates, viz. on Houses, Mills, Factories, Railways &c. &c. If the State exercised such a power of universal taxation on property, the conclusion arrived at by the Chamber might be a correct one. But I fear, that as this is not so, and the premise is therefore faulty, we must award the same character to the conclusion, I am therefore again compelled to say, that with the exceptions stated in my former papers, the suppression of vagrancy by deportation at the expense of the State, or the community at large, would be the reverse of equitable, in as much as it would be a direct State-aid to a small class of capitalists.

Chamber of Commerce.

18. The Committee desire again to observe that existing regulations very materially narrow the question under discussion.

19. The responsibility for the return passage of destitute seamen is defined by the Merchant Shipping Act.

20. His Excellency admits that time-expired soldiers have a claim on the State for their transmission to England, even after they have been in other employment in India.

16. I beg leave to declare my opinion that the question is not narrowed by the consideration, stated by the Chamber in Paragraphs 19 and 20. The question between us is essentially one of principle, or if the Chamber prefers the phrase "appropriate adjustment of modes of administration," by which a social evil may be prevented in the seed, instead of being allowed to grow and luxuriate till it shall fill our jails, and otherwise cause great inconvenience, thereby rendering necessary, stringent measures of suppression on the part of the community at large, on account of original faulty and careless management on that of a small but powerful class.

Chamber of Commerce.

21. Soldiers purchasing their discharge, it is proposed by His Excellency, should be compelled to lodge the amount of their passage money, but although the committee consider the regulation of very questionable propriety, they leave that class for the present out of the question.

17. In paragaph 22 the Chamber has fallen into a mistake. It attributes to me, a proposal made by itself—see Chamber's letter dated 24th November 1862—regarding which I have resolutely made no sign. For it appeared to me contain a measure, which might indeed interfere with the free development of "European Enterprize," as limiting the liberty accorded to the enlisted soldier under Her Majesty's regulations. In my minute of October, I stated exactly the conditions to which a soldier was exposed, if he purchased has discharge to go home or to remain in this Country. I stopt there.

Chamber of Commerce.

22. The prosperity of a rising Colony always attracts adventurers, from amongst whom the ranks of vagrancy are recruited, but the proportion derived from this and other miscellaneous classes extremely small, and the evil must be considered one of those unavoidable burdens, which every prosperous community has to endure.

18. Paragraph 22. Contains a statement of General views about rising Colonies, which are generally held to mean such communities as those of New Zealand, the Swan River and the like. They have nothing in common with the establishments of British Capitalists, and the prosecution of their designs in this old Country of India. Why a prosperous community is to endure an evil which it can avoid if it chooses, I do not understand. The recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce to deport all European Vagrants at the expense of the State, is indeed opposed to the general position just alluded to, which it maintains at the close of Paragraph 22. It may be observed in passing, that the word State-as employed by the Chamber of Commerce, some times means Government and sometimes the community

Chamber of Commerce.

23. The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, would respectfully repeat their suggestion to His Excellency the Governor in Council, that it be enacted that beggars and vagrants as under Act XIII. of 1856, Section LXXV., should be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a reasonable term, and to deportation at the expense of the State.—I have the honour of being Sir, your most obedient servant,

H. Brooke, Secretary.

19. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the arguments stated above, in answer to the conclusion arrived at in the close of Paragraph 23. But I would add one more. At present through the action of public opinion, there is some slight check on what I have called the production of vagrancy, on the part of companies. But we may rest assured that had they the conviction, that Government was bound by law to deport every one, reduced to beggary consequently on their management or want of it, that slight check would be removed. It would be felt, that a man when discharged was cleared off their consciences and hands, however irretrievably ruined he might be by their imprudent, hasty or capricious conduct, or the want of due organization in their establishments for the final disposal of those worn out by long service or disease. I therefore am unable to think that the Coamber of Commerce has made out its case, or in any manner weakened the arguments which were submitted to the Honorable Board by me in December. I cannot of course expect to carry the Chamber with me at once. But I believe some good may perhaps flow from the statement of a truth regarding the obligations of capital, which may seem novel but really is not, and from the dissemination of the maxim, that a portion of the community guilty of causing or producing a nuisance, directly or indirectly, should be made responsible for it, and further that a great social nuisance, of which the latent causes may be difficult to find, should be tracked and hunted down, whatever the influential circles in which it may unexpectedly be found, just as a minor one is invariably pursued by a set of neighbours, when it interferes with convenience or personal comfort. It is most important that we should know that in the matter of burdens the so-called State means the whole community, and therefore that the latter should not pay taxes for the benefit of a few or a fractional part of it. It is also most important, that we should not confuse with "European Enterprize" and the means of forwarding or obstructing it, what in reality has nothing to do either with one or the other, viz. to cause the responsibility for the consequences of its actions to fall on capital, as carefully as we guard its appropriation of legitimate profits, and favour its industrial expansion.

20. I presume that this amicable controversy may now be considered closed. I would however ask, as a last word, that the practical suggestions contained in the concluding paragraphs of my paper of December may be duly weighed. I believe, after much reflection on the subject, that if Railway Companies or other large employers of European labour were fairly to consider, and adopt something like those suggestions in practice, the end I have proposed in the course of this discussion would be well nigh attained, to the great advantage both of the employers and of the employed, and to the signal benefit of British interests throughout this Country.

W. R. Mansfield.

1st March 1863.

* The first two paragraphs of the Chamber's letter are simply introductory.

* For the use of this and other phrases of a like character see Bentham on "Fallacies."

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Government of India, Public Works Department.

REVENUE REPORT. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1860-61.

The Report has reached the Government of India sixteen months after the expiry of the year to which it refers. The delay in its submission is to be regretted, but it has been very carefully prepared by Colonel Turnbull, and the results it exhibits are very gratifying and reflect great credit on that Officer's administration of the Department during a year of such exceptional strain on its resources.

Before noticing the financial condition of the Canals it is proper to premise that the year under review was one of drought, which created an exceptional demand for water and necessitated the expansion of irrigation to the utmost. The Revenue derived was, in consequence, very much in excess of that realized in the preceding year, the Ganges Canal alone showing an excess of about 82 per cent. That the canal was able to meet the largely increased demand for water was due to the activity with which the Rajbuhas or distributing channels were constructed during the preceeding year, and it is very gratifying to find that the progress since made in the construction of these channels inclines the local Authorities to be sanguine that the Revenue in 1861-62 will be found not to have materially retrograted.

A perusal of pages 65 to 69 of Colonel Turnbull's Report will convey an idea of the enormous benefits which have resulted to the country and the people from the free and prompt supply of water from the Canals. In addition to being the means of bringing thousands of tons of valuable produce to maturity these Canals were powerful auxiliaries to the measures of relief which were adopted by affording a ready means to the community of transporting grain to the suffering Districts which was duly appreciated and taken full advantage of. It should also be noted that, but for the action of these Canals, the loss of Revenue to Government would have greatly exceeded the sum of eleven lakhs, which is the amount held over in the distressed Districts, being only 9 per cent. on the assessed Revenue.

It is impossible to notice here all the matters of interest embraced in the Report and all that will be attempted will be to shew the financial condition of each Canal.

Ganges Canal.

The main Canal including the two terminal divisions, is 520 miles in length and the length of Rajbuhas completed, on 30th April 1861, is 1,542 miles. With its branches and distributing channels the Canal had, to the same date, cost Rupees 1,87,48,280, while the value of the crops produced by means of the Canal during the year under review is estimated at Rupees 1,51,22,640. The area of land irrigated was 536 square miles, and 3,483 villages received the benefits of irrigation. The cost of maintenance and repairs for 1860-61 (including a fair share of the cost of the Central Office) amounted to Rupees 4,62,327, and the amount of revenue derived in the same period was Rupees 6,45,115.

The following Table shews the progress made by the Ganges Canal since it commenced to yield revenue:—

	Capital expended to end of year.	Maintenance and repairs, including share of cost of Central Office.	Income.	Deficit.	Surplus.
1855-56	1,62,05,673	4,01,259	48,600	3,52,659	....
1856-57	1,73,45,953	3,49,143	1,09,760	2,39,383	....
1857-58	1,75,75,466	2,53,150	88,790	1,64,360	....
1858-59	1,78,84,063	4,59,539	1,63,554	2,95,985	....
1859-60	1,82,63,874	4,63,129	3,05,097	1,58,032	....
1860-61	1,87,48,280	4,62,327	6,45,115	....	1,82,788
		23,88,547	13,60,916	12,10,419	1,82,788

It will thus be seen that for the first time since the opening of the Canal the receipts have exceeded the outlay during the year, and the balance of charges has, in consequence, been reduced from Rupees 12,10,419 in 1859-60, to Rupees 10,27,631 in 1860-61, exclusive of interest on capital, which, at 5 per cent. per annum, amounts to Rupees 48,13,144.

It may also be noted as satisfactory that, while the outlay in original works during 1860-61 exceeded that of the past year by Rupees 104,594, the cost of maintenance was a trifle, less Rupees 802.

The increase of income may be thus analyzed and compared with the preceding year:—

	Sale of Water.	Mill Rent.	Navigation.	Sale of Canal produce.	Sundries and Fines.	Total.
1859-60 ...	2,06,520	17,801	47,220	25,523	8,083	3,05,097
1860-61 ...	4,91,820	16,920	1,12,757	11,118	12,501	6,45,115
Increase in 1860-61	2,85,300	...	65,537	...	4,468	3,40,018 Increase.
Decrease in 1860-61	...	881	...	14,405	...	

The main increase as in last year was from water rent; and comparison between the two years gives the following result:—

		Amount of Water Rent.	Miles of Rajbuhas.	Receipts per mile of Rajbuhas.
Khurreef	1859-60...	Rs. 68,839	1,063	64·57
	1860-61...	,, 1,39,891	1,386	100·93
Rubbee.	1859-60...	,, 1,37,682	1,236	111·37
	1860-61...	,, 3,51,929	1,542	228·30

The results of the year's operations as compared with that of the preceeding year may be shortly shewn thus:

Gross Revenue ... 1859-60 ... 3,05,097
1869-61 ... 6,45,115
Increase 1860-61 ... 3,40,018

Water Rent ... 1859-60 ... 2,06,521
1860-61 ... 4,91,820
Increase 1860-61 ... 2,85,299

Besides the benefits derived from the Canals by the produce of grain and the facilities afforded for its transport the Canal works themselves afforded employment to about 66,00,000 persons during the year.

The Futtehgurh and Boolundshahur branches were specially undertaken with the view of affording such employment to the starving population, and upwards of 15,000, persons were daily engaged on these works alone. The majority of the laborers were Chumars (working class), but a fair proportion of Jhats, and Goojars (agricultural classes) was found among them, and it is said of these latter that there were many who had never perhaps taken a digging tool in their hands, but who in their distress were thankful to get employment, and with their wives and families were to be found daily performing a hard day's task. Of their thankful acceptance of the employment offered there cannot be a doubt when we read that in some parts of the country not a blade of grass was to be seen, not a drop of water to be found in the village tanks, and that the wells were so overworked by the hundreds of wretched people who crowd daily to them that nothing but the most filthy muddy water was to be obtained from them. Everywhere villages were deserted, many were almost empty. The land was unable to support the laborer and the laborer forsook the land, and it is with feelings of horror we read that even in places where cattle could be fed and laborers found it often happened that the cultivators could with difficulty procure seed, "for the Buniahs with devilish forethought refused to advance it, calculating upon selling them out of their house and home, ejecting them altogether from their farms, and taking possession of them themselves." It is not surprising, under the circumstances, to find it stated by Colonel Turnbull that he knows, from personal intercourse with the people, the thankful feeling they entertain towards the Government for having enabled them, not only to hold together as village communities, but to prosper to such an extent in many cases as to be able to liquidate debts which had encumbered them for years and to free themselves entirely from usurious Bankers or Buniahs.

The large number of boats which were collected in the narrow channel of the Canal during the years under review has shewn the absolute necessity for Docks at Cawnpore, and it is the intention to submit a project for their construction. The Docks should, Colonel Turnbull thinks, be connected with the Railway either by Tramroad or a still water Canal.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

The following Statement will shew the progress of this Canal during the past three years:—

	Capital expended to end of year.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Income.	Profit.
1858-59 ...	13,94,614	84,714	1,81,022	96,308
1859-60 ...	14,02,861	91,219	2,59,273	1,68,054
1860-61 ...	14,13,503	1,04,160	2,76,097	1,71,937

The increase here shewn in the expenditure on repairs during the year 1860-61 as compared with the preceding year is principally due to the failure of the old masonry falls at Reree, which necessitated the construction of a temporary channel fall and bridge at the site. The receipts of 1858-59 were the largest on record, they were very largely exceeded in 1859-60, and there is a small advance over the last in 1860-61, which must be considered satisfactory seeing that the volume of the river was reduced so much below its ordinary proportions that it was found necessary to starve the Sugarcane cultivation until the Wheat was safe, and to deny water to men who had sown on low ground and could do without it for a time in order to give it to those who were less fortunately situated and in greater need.

The income during the year is thus analyzed and compared with that of the preceding year:—

	Sale of Water.	Mill Rent.	Sale of Produce.	Navigation.	Sundry Collections.	Fines.	Total.
1859-60	2,45,206	8,194	3,425	109	757	1,582	2,59,273
1860-61	2,61,196	5,953	3,128	60	680	5,080	2,76,097

The area irrigated during the year was 2,61,327 acres and the value of the produce Rupees 95,47,054.

The operations undertaken for the drainage of the Sooltanpore swamp have proved perfectly successful. Except a few patches in the very heart of the swamp the whole area is now fit for cultivation. The value of the grain produced on the portion of the swamp that had been reclaimed during the past year is said to have been more than Rupees 50,000, and the expenditure up to that time had been only Rupees 3,700.

Major Brownlow is making an endeavor to introduce a Contract system of irrigation. Twelve Contracts were entered into for three years from May 1860, and they are said to have proved most beneficial to the villages that entered into them. Circumstances have prevented further action in the matter.

Little or no damage has been done to the torrent works by the floods, but the enormous supply of water maintained steadily through the greater part of the year very severely tried the masonry works and falls of the Canal, and the Canal was obliged to be closed on 15th April 1861 to give the works a thorough repair.

Dhoon Canals.

Beejapoor Watercourse.—The total Revenue for the year was Rupees 6,086 against Rupees 4,742 for the preceding year, shewing an increase of Rupees 1,344. The expenditure, however, was also larger, being Rupees 3,734 against Rupees 2,762. The increase both in expenditure and income is due to the raising of the side walls, and it is in contemplation to line with masonry every portion of the existing earthen channels.

The income was thus derived—

Water Rent	Rs.	3,431
Mill Rent	,,	2,405
Sundries	,,	250
	Rs.	6,086

There has been a steady increase in the item of Mill Rent beginning with Rupees 5-12 per day in 1856-57, and standing now at Rupees 9-2.

The total expenditure has amounted to Rupees 59,409, the receipts to Rupees 84,651, giving a profit of Rupees 25,242.

Rajpoor Watercourse.—There has been a small increase of income, Rupees 6,580 against Rupees 6,366, and a decrease in expenditure, Rupees 3,646 against Rupees 4,204.

The income is made up of—

Water Rent	Rs.	1,842
Mill Rent	,,	4,692
Fines	,,	46
	Rs.	6,580

Here, too, the Mill Rents have risen from Rupees 15-14 a day in 1856-57 to Rupees 17-8.

The total expenditure has been Rupees 75,308, the receipts Rupees 93,060, giving a profit of Rupees 17,752.

Kutta Putthur Canal.

There has been a large comparative increase Revenue in this Canal owing to the drought, the Returns being Rupees 1,785 against Rupees 972. The expenditure has been Rupees 3,757 against Rupees 4,162.

The income is made up of—

Water rent	Rs.	1,418
Mill Rent	,,	301
Fines	,,	66
	Rs.	1,785

The mill Rents are low but have been gradually rising from 9 annas a day in 1856-57, to 14 annas in 1860-61.

The total expenditure has been Rupees 33,433, the income only Rupees 5,406, giving a deficit of Rupees 28,024. This is a doubtless unsatisfactory, but better results are now anticipated as the pressure of the season has at length overcome the apathy of the people and led them to cut their watercourses the construction of which they had differed from year to year. Having now constructed them and found the benefit of the water it is hoped they will make continua use of them.

Kullunga Canal.

There has been a small increase of Revenue, Rupees 472 in 1860-61, against Rupees 227 in 1859-60.

The increase is derived from—

Water Rent	Rs.	193
Mill Rent	,,	226
Fines	,,	53
	Rs.	472

The Mill Rents have risen from Rupees 1-2 a day in 1859-60, to Rupees 1-6 in 1860-61.

The expenditure in the Canal has amounted to Rupees 6,934, the income to Rupees 670, giving a deficit of Rupees 6,264.

The supply of water failed unexpectedly in this Canal, and it was not, consequently of much benefit in the season of drought.

Jakun Canal.

This Canal is in course of construction, and irrigation has not commenced. It is hoped that it will be in full play in 1862-63.

The following Statement shows the progress of the Dhoon Canals during the past three years:—

	Capital expended at end of year.	Maintenances and Repairs.	Income.	Deficit.
1858-59 ...	3,96,961	13,131	11,668	1,463
1859-60 ...	4,13,805	13,848	12,308	1,540
1860-61 ...	4,37,938	15,351	14,923	428

And the income during the year from each Canal is shewn in one view in the following Statement.

	Water Rent.	Mill Rent.	Sale of produce.	Fines.	Total.
Bejapoor	3,431	2,405	150	100	6,086
Rajpoor	1,842	4,692	...	46	6,580
Kutta Putthur.	1,418	301	...	66	1,785
Kullunga	193	226	...	53	472
Total......	6,884	7,624	150	265	14,923

From the above Statements it will have been seen that there has been an increase of Revenue on all the Dhoon Canals during the past year. In none of these small Canals is the supply of water equal to the demand, and it is in contemplation to increase the supply by lining them with masonry and so preventing wastage. The Returns from the Rajpoor Canal would have been much larger had all its water been used for irrigational purposes; but so large a quantity is supplied to the Town of Dehrah, the Jail, and other public Establishments for domestic purposes, that large areas of land to which the cultivators had dug new water courses, some at much expense, could not be supplied

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with water. Colonel Turnbull is of opinion that it would be but fair to the Canal to make a small charge for the water supplied to the Town and public Establishments.

It is gratifying to note the large increase during the year in the irrigation of Tea lands as shewn in the following Statement.

	Rajpoor Canal.		Beejapoor Canal.		Kutta Putthur Canal	
	Area in Beegahs	Amount.	Area in Beegahs.	Amount.	Area in Beegahs.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1859-60	15·9	11	501·13	195	......	...
*1860-61	118·12	46	1016·4	397	245·8	96
Increase '60-61	103·3	35	514·11	201	245·8	96

Some injury was done to the Canals and to the Hurdwar and Deyrah Road by the unusually heavy floods. The road suffered most but the injuries have been repaired, and it is said of it "that of the great public untility of this line of communication there can be no doubt whatever, and, as was likely to be the case, the perfect evenness of the road has been much appreciated in its commercial value. All European Merchants, the commissariat, and other large communities get their stores up by this route, and a cart can start from Meerut with the heaviest load it is capable of carrying and not unload till it reaches Rajpoor, the foot of the Hills."

ROHILCUND CANAL.

	Capital expended.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Income.	Profit.	Deficit.
1858-59	1,66,741	16,559	15,544	......	1,015
1859-60	1,72,406	28,242	30,265	2,023	......
1860-61	1,98,295	29,053	36,675	7,622	......

The income is made up of—

Water Rent	Rs.	35,779
Sundry produce	Rs.	896
	Rs.	36,675

Mr. Battie, the Superintendent, combats the prevailing opinion that irrigation is not of much value in Rohilcund. He maintains that this is only true of the ordinary Rubbee crops, such as Wheat, Barley, &c., but that the staple produce of the Province is Rice and Sugar, neither of which can, under ordinary circumstances, be grown without ample irrigation. The small Return to Government is owing, he says, to the low rate of charge, *viz.*, about four annas per irrigated beegah:—

AGRA IRRIGATION WORKS.

	Capial expended.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Income.	Profit.	Deficit.
1858-59	77,501	10,694	8,164	...	2,530
1859-60	85,906	7,242	11,669	4,427	...
1860-61	88,923	8,499	8,832	333	...

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

The Report on the operation of this Canal during 1860-61 has been separately dealt with. It has, however, hitherto been included with the North-Western Provinces Canal Reports, and a Statement shewing its financial position is therefore added here:—

	Capital.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Income.	Profit.
1858-59 ...	16,24,381	1,56,514	3,29,452	1,72,938
1859-60 ...	16,49,660	1,95,664	3,66,334	1,70,670
1860-61 ...	16 86,866	2,05,752	4,63,344	2,77,592

The total expenditure on this Canal, construction and improvement, has amounted to Rupees 16,84,625, and the net profit, after re-paying original cost and deducting the annual expense of maintenance and Establishment, has amounted to Rupees 37,75,696.

NUDJUFGHUR JHEEL WORKS.

		Capital.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Income.	Profit.
1858-59	...	1,36,376	1,717	15,690	13,963
1859-60	...	1,36,954	2,050	16,240	14,190
1860-61	...	1,40,561	2,623	15,338	12,715

The following Table will shew at one view the result of the year's operations of all the Canals under the Superintendent-General of Irrigation:—

	Maintenanceand Repairs.	Income.	Profit.	Loss
Ganges Canal....................	4,62,327	6,45,115	1,82,788	
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,04,160	2,76,097	1,71,937	
Dhoon Canal	15,351	14,923	...	428
Rohilcund Canal	29,053	36,675	7,622	
Agra Irrigation Works	8,499	8,832	333	
Western Jumna Canal	2,05,752	4 63,344	2,77,592	
Nudjufghur Jheel Work ...	2,623	15,338	12 715	

It will be noticed that in all the above statements the item of interest has been excluded from the calculation.

POONA.

THE CRIMINAL CASE.—Moroba Canoba *vs.* Narrayen Moreshwur, editor and proprietor of the *Vrut Prakash*, came on before the Deputy Magistrate yesterday. Mr. John Connon, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the defendant. Prior to the investigation of the case Mr. Connon advised his client to come to a compromise with Mr. Moroba Canoba, and to retract what he had previously written in ignorance, in his paper of the 11th instant, which was defamatory to Mr. Moroba Canoba's public and private character as a judicial officer. The defendant at once submitted to the advice given by his learned counsel, and a written apology was there and then tendered and delivered in presence of the Deputy Magistrate and the Brahmins who were present in Court. Mr. Moroba Canoba, at once very cheerfully accepted the apology, and further proceedings in the case were stayed.

The following is the letter conveying the apology referred to:—

TO RAO BAHADOOR MOROBA CANOBA.

SIR,—With reference to the article in the *Vrut Prakash* of the 11th instant, reflecting on you, I beg to withdraw any words calculated to cast doubt on your judicial integrity or personal worth; and I withdraw and apologize for any words in the article having that tendency or otherwise in any way reflecting on you.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) NARRAYEN MORESHWUR KELKUR.
(True Copy.)
MOROBA CANOBA.

[illegible] il, 1863.

[illegible] Cambe's office has been closed from yes- [illegible] ks, and he has proceeded to Bombay [illegible] eze during the vacation of his Court. [illegible] eedy return with refreshed health.— [illegible]

BENGAL.

THERE has been another disturbance in Meywar, in spite of the scattering of the Meenas, mentioned by us the other day. It seems that there is, in that part of India, a temple known as that of Chootoorbhooja-jee, which possesses great wealth as well as a long name. This wealth excited the cupidity of some dacoits who attacked the temple. The *Pundas* of the temple, however, evinced the usual priestly objection to give up their money, defended themselves, and a fight took place in which several lives were lost. We have not yet heard who had the better of it, but, judging from experience, we should say the priests. It is as difficult to take a bone from a snapping terrier as his "tithe, and cummin" from a clerical gentleman, be he Papist, Protestant, or Pagan.—*Englishman, April 20.*

MADRAS.

THE VISITATION.—Yesterday was an important day for the Clergy in the Diocese of Madras.—For six and a half years, there has been no Visitation held by the Bishop, so that to very many the ceremony was quite a novelty. The Clergy in their gowns and bands gathered in the Cathedral, to the number of thirty or more, by 11 o'clock. The morning service was read by the senior Chaplain, and an able Sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Alcock, from the appropriate text, —Acts. xx. Chapter, v. 22, which was read in the 2nd lesson for the day.—The Revd. Preacher dwelt principally on the connection existing between the Pastor and his flock. The Holy Communion was then administered to about forty persons; and this terminated the morning's proceedings at 2 o'clock.

On leaving the Cathedral, those who preferred remaining until the evening service, found a most ample Tiffin prepared for them in a large tent.

At ½ past 4 o'clock, the evening service commenced with the Litany, after which the names of the Clergy of the Diocese were called out by the Registrar, and those present responded to the call. The Bishop then delivered his Charge, which occupied about an hour and a half. All that his Lordship said on the different topics which he introduced, was well and forcibly put, and rendered his discourse extremely interesting, not only to those more immediately concerned, but also to the congregation scattered in the nave.

The Bishop first touched on the subjects most nearly connected with his own Diocese, such as the Missions in Tinnevelly, Tanjore, &c., the work carried on by the Continental and Colonial Church Society, and the two large Missionary Societies, the S. P. G. and the C. M. S., and on the work of education going on in the Diocese. He adverted also to those topics which are now agitating the religious world, in a most sensible manner. He advised his clergy what books to read with reference to the Essays and Reviews, and the Colenso Question, and dealt fairly with the subject of the plenary inspiration of Scripture, the discussion of which has latterly occupied the religious portion of the Madras world. We hear that this excellent Charge is to be printed, so that we need not enter further into particulars.—*Athenæum and Statesman, April 24.*

SIND.

THE LAW COURTS.—We hear that some radical changes in the constitution of our Courts of Law will soon be introduced. The scheme remodelling them has received the approval of the Government of Bombay and is now on its way to Calcutta.—*Sindian, April 25.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE mentioned some time ago, on the authority of a letter from a member of the Guard's Club, that the Maharajah Duleep Singh was engaged to a daughter of Sir John Pringle, but we have since been informed that his choice has fallen on the Scotch lady named Oliphant. —*Lahore Chronicle, April 22.*

THE USE OF PRINCES.

(*From the Economist, March 14.*)

WE said nothing last week of the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales, nor of the procession which passed our doors almost at the moment of publication. We must leave to our more stimulating contemporaries the record of matrimonial alliances; it is not for us to describe the appearance of chapels or of fireworks. We only recur to our past rejoicings because we may now at least by possibility be useful. It is the day after the feast, and there may be some to grumble at the feast. Some may ask, Why should a quarter of a million be spent—for computers say it has been,—why should bills be payable before they are due,—why should a grave nation be aroused from its gravity—only because two young people are married? They are good young people as far as we know, but we do not know very much. They have been so fortunate as to have good parents, of whom one is dead; but exemplary parents are not uncommon phenomena, and we do not excite ourselves respecting them. In a word, Have we been wise or unwise during the last few days? Was it worth while to do so much for a young Prince and Princess, however nice? We believe that our rationality may be justified even upon the driest considerations, and such as the *Economist* may take cognisance of.

First. It is of inestimable advantage to have in any State a permanent head of society. Political power is a changing thing, and ought to be a changing thing. One man is fit for the work of one year, a second for another, and a third for another. The circumstances of no two crisis are the same, and we require a different ruler to cope with each; at least if it were possible it would be better to have a different one. But just as it is of importance that the political world should shift, so is it of importance that the social world should be stable. There are vast social distinctions, many ranks, many nice grades in all old nations, in all nations let us say, which give free development and full growth to human nature. Of such ranks and orders there should be a recognised hierarchy. They should proceed on a fixed system, be regulated as much as possible by consistent rules, and be administered as far as possible by the same persons. An unequal society, such as ours, would hardly be possible under any other conditions, and if possible, it would be odious. A society of mere equal; a society like a part of French society, or like American society, in which the "I am as good as you" principle is omnipotent, is always possible, generally detestable. It is easy to collect a herd of human beings, some refined and some unrefined, and to tell them that they are alike and must treat each other in the same way. But an unequal society, in which there is no regular and constant method for fixing gradations, is hardly possible. If created on a sudden, it could not endure. It would become a mere scramble for social prizes; each year they would be given on a different system and to different persons; in a few years most people would have them, and everybody would be all alike. Can any one conceive what London society would become if the wife of the Prime Minister were the first lady in England; if he and she regulated social pre-eminence by their own caprice and will; if a change of political administration were also a change in our social hierarchy? It is hardly possible to conceive what would happen, but probably there would soon cease to be a *national society* at all. The classes possessed of hereditary wealth and rank would despise the shifting political rulers; they would cease to recognise or regard their social edicts. Each class would go its own way in unprofitable isolation, and in the midst of all there would be an unrespected political class wielding a vast power, spending a vast revenue, but deprived of social importance, and emancipated from social restraints. From this the Queen and the Royal Family preserve us. They are the heads of our society; they fix its gradations; and give a permanence and a dignity to its structure.

Secondly. The events of the present age have brought into conspicuous prominence the most characteristic peculiarity of constitutional royalty. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is the Government in which the chief ruler is most easily changed when a change is expedient, and yet most difficult to change when a change is inexpedient. The failure of Presidential Governments, such as that of the United States, is obvious. Mr. Lincoln, who is incompetent, who cannot conduct war, who will not make peace, who is not able and who cannot choose able subordinates, who is honest but who will not choose honest subordinates, is fixed at a crisis, of which the effects will last for centuries, as the irremoveable ruler of his nation. He will be there just long enough to ruin it, and he is likely to control its policy until he has ruined it. A Prime Minister here would have been removed for a very small part of the absurd and disastrous failures which he has committed.

The Greeks appear to be trying a system which has been tried elsewhere, in which the Prime Minister and Cabinet are nominated by the Parliament, and in which, as there is now no King, the Prime Minister is the first. He is appointed when the Assembly please, and removable when they please. And this system at a crisis would probably be better than that of the United States. You could remove a *ruinous* man, which there you cannot; and you might in a series of trials at last find a good man. But, nevertheless, this system has a serious and inherent defect. The Prime Minister, the head of the Executive, is the absolute creature of the Legislative Chamber; they made him, and they can unmake him. If the Assembly is of the same opinion as the nation, this result is good: the only manner of preserving a harmony between a Parliament and an Administration, is by entrusting that Administration to the most respected and influential members of the Parliament; and if we have a good Parliament, which is in accordance with the national will, the more subservient the Administration is to it upon all principal points the better. But we cannot always have good Parliaments. They are necessarily elected for fixed periods. Those periods must be considerable, or the goodness of the Parliament is destroyed by the corruptions incident to frequent elections. And if a considerable time should have elapsed since an Assembly has been elected, it may happen in a rapid crisis that its opinions are not in accordance with those of the nation. A system such as that which the Greeks are attempting gives no remedy, nor, except constitutional royalty, does any system that has yet been tried. Our Queen—our Executive—can dissolve Parliament, can ensure to us a Government in accordance with our wishes, when no other system of which a trial has been made can secure it.

An expedient has indeed been proposed by one of the most watchful philosophers of our time, Mr. J. S. Mill, which in part meets this difficulty. He suggests that an Assembly might have the power of appointing the Prime Minister, but that, when once appointed, he should have the power if he pleased of dissolving it. This suggestion would be well worth the attention of those who have to frame governments where the materials for constitutional royalty do not exist, but it is interior intrinsically to constitutional royalty. The power of dissolving the Assembly is given to the Prime Minister who was appointed by the majority of the Assembly, and who will, therefore, probably sympathies with the majority, and be wrong when it is wrong. The remedy for the errors of an Assembly is therefore given to the very person most likely to share those errors. A constitutional King not having been chosen for his speculative opinions, is not specially likely to share in the aberrations of a mistaken Parliament, and is more likely than a person appointed by such Parliament to share the convictions of the nation. The system of constitutional royalty is preferable in the cardinal condition of a duly variable Executive, not only to all the systems which have been tried, but to the most ingenious device which philosophers have thought of yet.

Thirdly. Though the political functions of a constitutional King are performed in secret, they are considerable, and in the hands of a highly qualified persons might be of the highest value. By our official customs, as they have been authoritatively explained, all despatches on foreign policy are submitted to the Sovereign "in good time," and he can discuss them with his Ministers. A sound and sensible man would obtain great and useful authority by wielding this power with tact and judgment. He would not attempt to interfere with the measures of his Ministers; they are responsible, and should feel that they are so. "But I would say *I* think so and so, and "on such and such grounds." If he was usually right, he would have great influence; and if he be a wise and sensible man, who would learn from experience, he would often be right, for he is always in office and always learning. Such calm and sober monarchs as the King of the Belgians have understood how to obtain valuable and useful authority without undue interference with their responsible Ministers.

Such are the "uses" of Princes—the plain, palpable duties which they perform for us. But these, though an essential part, are not the whole of their value. They are useful *as* Princes. An observer of the last few days may easily see a principle of political philosophy which has many consequences. The more *personal* you can render the appearance of a Government, the more it will be loved and the more it will be obeyed. Laws, constitutions, parliaments, do not touch the popular heart and fancy like Kings and Queen. Royalty has defects, but it is pre-eminently an intelligible Government,—it exhibits to its subjects a definite ruler of like parts and passions to themselves. He goes through ordinary vicissitudes as they do; he is born, marries, has children, and dies,—the simple line of human life,—just as they do. They can understand, or fancy that they understand, what he is, and the mass of no nation that we know of has ever really understood a complicated constitution. In a word, royalty creates a strong common interest for all classes, and must for the lowest and most natural; and be most be a feeble philosopher indeed that would throw away such a bond if be could make use of it. If, indeed, royalty had no other utility, —if it were, as some have thought, a useful but absurd superstition,—if Kings had no plain and simple duties, we could not expect that this influence on the imagination would endure. Nothing that is undeserved is trustworthy. But as constitutional Government really has, when looked at very coldly, conspicuous advantages over competing forms of Government, we may well rejoice that it is so exactly in accordance with the taste, the likings, and the imaginative predilections of human nature.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

"Marzetti's" Champaigne Cyder, per case of 1 doz.			
"	"	2 "	Pints.
Henley & Sons	"	1 "	Quart.

Bombay, 14th April 1863. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—
MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Barton and Guestier's Beychevelle Claret, Ruinart Pere, and Fils' Champagne, A. Tribot Fils & Co.'s Old Cognac, Cortisoos' Sherry, also Beaujolais Burgundy, a pleasant light Wine, warranted to keep for years in any climate.

Also a few of Milner and Son's Fire Resisting Safes.

Apply to NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1863.

BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT in Quarts, bottled by John Stone & Co., for sale. Apply to
LYON, BROTHERS, & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.
Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. TOD, HEATLY & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40	per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown...	"	35	"
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality Brand, R. Tod and James	"	38	"
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	"	30	"
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	"	20	"
Do. very dry, White Seal	"	26	"
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	"	30	"
Brandy, fine Old Pale	"	36	"
Do. do. Brown	"	36	"

COUPLAND & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—
Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.
5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY, 13

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado.........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	"	24
Brown do. Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ....Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Jullen	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	"	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... }	"	"	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..........	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	"	18
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"	
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	"	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London........	"	"	
Do.....................Hollands, in cases...	"	"	
WHISKEY..........Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

Business Announcements.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 ks. for Rs. 50

Do. Sleeve Studs, do. from	20 to	35
Do. Rings, set with pearls, rubies, and turquoise.	4 to	40
Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved...	25 to	30
A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets, from ...	20 to	50
Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month Lever..................		700
Do. Self-winding independent seconds, Lever		600
Do. Self-winding Ladies' Hunting Watches, beautifully enamelled, and set with diamonds..............		400
2 Gold Reversible Watches making at pleasure, a Hunting or Open-faced Watch, one of them splendidly chased and engraved..............................		300

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, of every kind and description.

Walking Sticks do. do.

Stereoscopes, for 12, 25, and 50 Views, from Rs. 45 to 70.

And a great variety of fancy goods, which really deserve to be seen.

FOR SALE.

A beautiful French Iron Safe, large size. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

TO BE RAFFLED.

A BEAUTIFUL CLOCK, going fifteen days, with Automaton playing, Turkish conjuror, singing bird, dancing girl, all moving independently. There is also one Musical Box working at the same time.

This Clock was expressly made for the London International Exhibition of 1862, and is the most wonderful piece of art ever landed on the Indian soil.

The Clock is estimated at Rs. 5 000, but will be raffled for Rs. 3,500, viz., 350 numbers, at 10 each.

The raffle will take place as soon as the list is filled up and the money paid. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers, Bombay.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Mofussil, that he has just received per last Overland steamer the following Choice Selection of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, White, Colored and Black; Spanish Lace Shawls and Mantles; Ladies' and Children's White Ready-trimmed Straw and Felt Hats; Crinoline Bonnets; the Jenny Lind Human Hair Comb; French Cashmere; French Muslin; Ladies and Children's Shoes and Boots; Children's Socks; Nice French Flowers and Feathers; all sorts of best Perfumery, &c. &c.

Also on hand Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits of all sorts.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M., on the Premises, No. 20, Gilder's Street, Grant Road, near Tardeo, the Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office, consisting of—
2 Columbian Presses.
1 Wooden Printing Press.
1 Hand Bookbinder's Press.
2 Iron Inkstands.
1 Wooden Inkstand.
53 Pairs Cases.
1 Case Brass Rules of sizes.
16 Wooden Stools for Compositors.
6 Rollers of sizes.
1 Rack of Cases.
2 Do. for Gallies.
2 Office Tables
2 Office Chairs.
37 Brass Column Rules.
12 Ships.
55 Gallies of sizes.
140 Glazed Boards.
6 Wooden Horses for Cases.
5 Wooden Benches.
6 Boards for lifting forms.
17 Iron Chases.
1 Iron Lead Cutter.
2 American Inkstands.
About 300 lbs. Brevier.
&c.
About 400 lbs. Bourgeois.
" 400 do. Small Pica.
" 300 do. Long Primer.
" 200 do. Minion.
" 100 do. Pica Antique.
" 150 do. Nonpariel.
" 40 do. Pica Black.
" 50 do. Great Primer.
" 50 do. Long Primer German Text.
" 30 do. Script.
" 10 do. Flowers and Borders.
" 400 do. Lead thick and thin of sizes.
" 100 do. Extra Quadrats of sorts.
" 30 do. Pica Old English.
" 40 do. Double Pica Old English.
" 250 do. Thereabout, Quotations, Furniture and Justifiers.
&c.

The above are now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 72, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c. &c., of the Rev. R. F. COLVIN, (changing his residence), the same comprising Carved Blackwood Drawing Room, Easy, Rocking, Folding, and Arm Chairs, Round Work Pier, Camp, Writing, Dressing, and Washing Tables, Cleopatra, Conversation, and Reclining Couches, Cheffonier, Screens, Book Cases with Glass Doors, Hat Stand, Side Board, Trunks, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Camp and Baby's Cots, a Substantial Plate Chest, Tea Poys, neatly worked Ivory, and Carved Sandlewood Envelope Cases, Portfolies, Inkstand, and Card Baskets, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by *Doring & Co.*, Hamburg, in perfect order, a very pretty French 15-day Clock, with Glass Dome, and a pair of Side Ornaments to match, Glassware, and Decanters, a White Blue-Border Dinner Service for 12, a Gold and Blue Border Tea Service for 12, a Green and White Dessert Do. for 12, Plated Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Bottle Stand, Butter Pot, Tea Urn, Hanging, Table, and Moderator Lamps, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Room Furniture, a large lot of valuable Books.

AT 1 P.M.

A strong Riding Pony.
A Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle.
A Lady's ditto by Peat.
The property of another gentleman, a strong Shigram Horse.
Catalogues are published, and may be had on application; the property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

And on account and at the risk of Nundram Rowjee,

B
[E] 725, 730—200 Pieces T. Red Jacconets.
" 833, 834 } 400 do. do. do.
835, 852 }

Just arrived an invoice of very superior Carte de Visite Albums, of various sizes and qualities, to which the attention of the public is commended.

TO LET FROM 1ST JUNE TO 30TH SEPTEMBER NEXT.

An Upper-roomed House furnished, situate at Mazagon. Rent moderate.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is also for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ....Rs. 13 per doz.

Bombay, 30th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London..............Rs. 4 to 20

Sponges	1 to 12
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen).........	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to
ROSSELET & Co.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereborn's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solatires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.
Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned,
2,500 Damaged Gunnies.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 7 Cases of Fresh Oilmanstores, just landed per *Hadassah*, by J. T. Morton, from London, containing as follows:—

Tins of Arrowroot, Abernethy, Queen and Captain Biscuits, Fresh Salmons and Herrings, Hams and Bacons, Petit Pois and Gros, Mushrooms, Sausages and Sardines Aspargas, North Wiltshire Cheeses, Ginger, Lemonade, baking and violet Powders, Candles and best yellow Soaps, Glass Jars of Oranges and Lemon, Chips and Figs, Crystalized Fruits, Mustard and Salad Oil, Linglass, mixed and Walnut Pickles, Mushroom and Walnut Catchup, Reading and Worcester Sauce, French Olives, &c.

Also few Cases of assorted Gosnell's Soaps, Sets of Brass mounted new Buggy Harness, Pairs of plated Carriage Lamps, Axle-trees, Envelopes of sizes, &c.

25 Dozens of Mosselle or Champagne.
22 Dozens Medoc Claret.
100 Dozens best English-bottled Stewart's Sherry.
Glassware, Copper Cooking Utensils, Side Board, Presses, Couches, Toilet Glasses, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 16th May next, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. of the Hon'ble H. HERBERT, Esq., (proceeding to Europe.) The same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers. Pairs of Oval and Round Hotwater Curry Dishes, handsome 4-light Candelabra and Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, open worked Bottlestands, Chased Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Tea Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "fiddle pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and Pridieu Chairs, Whatnots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A very light English built Brougham with Lamps, Shafts, &c., by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and a set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double seated English built Phaeton, with a Pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One Handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single, and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view from the morning of the 14th May.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 30th April 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a few Bales of Twists, a quantity of Colored Broad Cloth, 6 Casks Horse Shoes, 3 ditto Hoes, 1 ditto Hammers, 2 ditto Cotton or Grass Hooks, Oak, Malacca Stained and Black Thorn Walking Sticks, a Double Barrelled Gun in Case, by Lacy, Furniture Polish, Office Ink, Black Silk Hats, Varnish, Dry Paint, a few Kegs of White Lead, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c., AT PARK HALL, GUILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Park Hall" Guilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriage, Horse, &c., of W. A. L. McKENZIE, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS. AUCTION SALE OF SHIP CHANDLERY, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions, to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, and following days, the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. LAWSON and MACKENZIE, Ship Chandlers, comprising Blocks of sizes, Nails of sizes, Cabin Swing Lamps, Brown and Black Paint, Coils of Rope, Bolts of Canvas, Water and Spirit Pumps, Carpenter's Tools, Pipes, Felts, Oakhum, Iron Cots, Corks, Chubb's Cash Boxes, Cutlery, Albatte Spoons and Forks, Brass Fountains, Candles, Log Books, Sets of Brass and Iron Rowlocks, Log Glasses, Paint Brushes, Fishing Line, Massey's Patent Log, Coils of Deep Sea Lead Line, French Verdigris, Spring Balance, Sharpening Stones of sizes, Augers, Wood and Iron-handle Scrapers, Boat Hooks, Hammers, Tin and Copper Pumps, Fog Horns and Trumpets, Buckets, Pine Oil, Hand Cuffs, Padlocks, Screws, Connecting Links, Boxes of Black Tea, Oilmanstores, Claret and Madeira, in Quarts, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from the 1st proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., ON MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., of JOHN CASSELS, Esq., (proceeding to Europe); comprising a set of Victoria Pattern Thin Stern Glass Ware, Rich Cut Glass do., a Crystal Diamond Cut Dessert Service, a handsome Claret, and Gilt with Pink Flowered Dinner Service, Elegant Green and Gilt Dessert do., a neat Landscape Pattern Tea Set, best Plated Melon Pattern Dish Covers, Hot-water Curry Dishes, double-branched Candlesticks, a set of Shell Pattern Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Plated Dessert Knives and Forks for 18 persons, Waiters, Cruet, and Egg Stands, &c., handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a sets of Dining Table in 4 pieces for 20 persons, Side Board, Circular, Pier, Sofa and other Tables, Whatnots, Ornament Stands, Conversation, and Tete-a-Tete Couches, Drawing Room, and other Chairs, an elaborately Carved Partition Screen, Hat and Flower Stands, a handsome Marble 15 day Clock, Persian Carpets, Bronze single and double-light Hanging Argand Lamps, with Drops, Rich Flower Vases, Marble Busts and Figures, Hanging Punkhas, Choice Engravings in Frames, two richly Carved Bedsteads with Musquitoe Cages, Camp Cots, Children's Cots, a handsome Cradle, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Gown Stands, Screens, Chest of Drawers, other articles of Bed and Bathroom Furniture, choice Plants and Shrubs, Garden Benches, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

A collection of Books, of various kinds.

A large collection of Music, as follows:—

The Handelian society's score of the "Messiah," Israel in Egypt," Dettingen "Te Deum," also full score of Hayden's "Creation," Costa's Eli. German Quartettes and five parts songs, quartettes, trios, &c. &c.. and loose music.

AT 1 P.M.

An elegant stylish light and roomy four-seated Sociable, by Silk and Sons, only three years in the country, with a pair of fast trotting high caste Grey Arab Horses, rising 7, accustomed to Malabar Hill, and Harness complete.

A four-seated Open Carriage, with a pair of Black Horses and Harness.

Single and double Harness, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 4th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT MOUNT COTTAGE, MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the Household property of a gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 8th proximo.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT KHUMBALLA HILL.

On MONDAY, the 11th, and TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the Hon'ble W. B. TRISTRAM, Esq., comprising rich crystal cut Glass Ware, vine-leaf pattern Decanters, Ice Pudding Dishes, a pair of Block Ice Wine Coolers, elevated Glass Dishes, richly cut band of raised Diamonds, a set of Blue Bohemian Glass do. &c., a neat Blue and Gilt bordered Dinner Service, a pink, blue and gilt bordered Breakfast do. elegant Green flowered and Gilt Dessert and Tea Sets, a set of best plated Dish Covers, containing 6 pairs of Hot-water Curry Dishes, a very handsome best plated vine-leaf pattern Epergne or 6-light Candelabra, supported by Cupid figures, with rich cut Glass Shades and Dishes, two other Centre Pieces, large Claret Jug, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cruet Stand, Waiters, Bread Basket, Dessert Knives and Forks, a set of Spoons and Forks for 12, a set of Silver do. for 14, Ivory Balance Handled Cutlery for 24, &c., a set of English Mahogany Dining Table in 6 piece sfor 24, Sideboard, Dumb Waiters, Hanging Punkah, Folding Screens, Hanging Argand and Wall Lamps, Marble Stem Table and Procelain Solar do., &c. The Drawing Room comprises handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Pier Tables, Ottoman, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Pridieu, Easy, and Napoleon Chairs; Ornament flower Music and Hat Stands, Round Tea Poys, Writing and Sofa Tables, an elegantly carved Hall or Side Table, Divans, a handsome rich crystal cut Glass plated 8 light Chandelier with Drops and Shades by "Nash," English large Brussel Carpets, a pair of magnificent large-size British Plate Glass Pier Glasses in handsome gilt Frames 75 by 49, a superb gilt 8 day Clock, strikes hours and half hours, by "Aubert & Klatenberger, goes 14 days, extra Glass Shades, a pair of rich Porcelain and Gilt Vases, a fine full-toned Rosewood Bichords, Grand Piano by "Broadwood," Drawing-room, China, Jappanned and English light Chairs, rich Engravings and Oil Paintings in Maple and Gilt Frames, Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps, Door and Window Curtains with Rods, Poles, and Rings, Bed and Dressing Room consisting of Dressing and Washhand Tables, Cots, Gown and Clothes Presses, Almiras, Wardrobes, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Gauze Stand, a small quantity of real English Damask Table Linen and rolls of superior Furniture Chintz, English Mahogany Water Closets, an English Ice Box and a Table Cloth, Screw Press, Dispense and Cookroom articles, choice Plants and Shrubs, Garden Benches, a Carpenters' Chest of English Tools, a number of valuable Books, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M., ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses, a first-rate English-built four-seated Brougham, by "Thrupp and Maberly," a handsome Self-driving Phaeton, by "Alfred Stocken," of Park Lane, 2 Sets of plated mounted double Harness, Hunting Saddle and Bridles, by "Peat," an Aden Cow, Horse Clothing,

A large four-seated Open Carriage, very comfortable and roomy.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from the 8th proximo.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th April 1863.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.
FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

NOW READY.

TWELVE VIEWS OF MATHERAN from Collodion negatives, by HENRY HINTON.—MR. HINTON respectfully directs attention to his several series of Photographic Views already published and extensively patronized. These series consist of the following subjects, viz:—Cave Temples of Elephanta and Karlee—interior and exterior; the Ruins of Beejapoor; Mahabuleshwar and its Scenery; Temples and Palaces of the Deccan; Cantonment of Poona; Views of Khandalla and Bombay. The Bombay series contains nearly one hundred photographs. Specimen port-folios, sent on application.
Parell Road, Byculla.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Glass Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.]			
"	do. do. Balmoral Boots.		
"	do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.		
"	do. French Calf Walking do.		
"	Shooting Boots with hooks		
"	French Calf Oxford Shoes.		
"	Enamel do. do.		
Ladies	Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.		
"	Bronze Kid do.	do.	do.
"	Colored Cashmere	do.	do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.			
Do.	Patent Leather Strap Shoes.		

Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above..........................	per doz.	5	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets..............................			
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5. inch	each	1	0
Do. do do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil.........	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental....................	"	24	0
Letter Copying Books of all sizes			
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	0
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights...	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. 3 feet 6 inches......	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	14
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	4
Brass Brooms		3	8
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	0
Carriage Mops	"	1	0
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	2
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin............	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock...	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c............	per yard	1	0

A Flag Staff (lower Mast and top Mast with Rigging, &c. &c., complete—Price Rs. 120.
SHIPS' MASTS (disabled) purchased.
VERY BEST PORTLAND CEMENT for FLOORS of all kinds, DAMP WALLS, GARDEN PATHS, &c., &c.—Price Rs. 12 per barrel.
Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.
BASSETT & Co.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, Leadenhall Street, London.—JAMES HARTLEY & Co., Managers.—Established 1843.—The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office by first-class Steamers.
T. BLACK, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858............	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859............	228,314
Do.	do.	1860............	262,977
Do.	do.	1861............	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each Shareholder to the amount of his shares.

CAPITAL £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
First Issue 25,000 Shares.
Deposit, on Application, £1 per Share, and £1 on Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Boyd, Director of the Union Bank of London ....London.
Francis C. Braun, of Blessig, Braun and Co. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Chilton, of Holderness and Chilton, President of the Chamber of Commerce..................Liverpool.
Francis Anderson Clint, of Clint and Co., Chairman of the Shipowners' Association ....Liverpool.
Charles B. Colchester, of Colchester and Woolner......London.
William James Fernie, of Fernie Brothers and Co...Liverpool.
Arthur Bower Forwood, or Leech, Harrison, and Forwood..Liverpool.
Peter George Heyworth, of Heyworth, Pearce, and Balman ....Liverpool.
Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co......Liverpool
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ....Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co.............Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co ....London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co...Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell...............Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers..........Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co....................Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co ...... Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co.
Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co..........London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co....................Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co ....Liverpool.
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c...London,
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ....Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
" Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

Insurances, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co. London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.
General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

Bankers.

The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On very description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.

William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

Auditors.

Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
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Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and of whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch
Bombay, April 1860.

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